

# **LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM**

## **Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2008**

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Administration for Children and Families  
Office of Community Services  
Division of Energy Assistance

# Acknowledgments

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Note: Throughout the report, all footnotes pertain to tables, figures, and appendices only.

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## **Acronyms**

ACF .....	Administration for Children and Families
ASEC .....	Annual Social and Economic Supplement to the CPS
AT .....	Action Transmittal
BTU .....	British Thermal Unit
CDD .....	Cooling Degree Day
CFR .....	Code of Federal Regulations
CPS .....	Census Bureau's Current Population Survey
DOE .....	Department of Energy
EEES .....	Energy Efficiency Education Services
EIA .....	Energy Information Administration
FR .....	Federal Register
FY .....	Fiscal Year (October 1 - September 30)
GPRA .....	Government Performance and Results Act
HDD .....	Heating Degree Day
HEIS .....	Home Energy Insecurity Scale
HHS .....	Department of Health and Human Services
HSRA .....	Human Services Reauthorization Act
IM .....	Information Memorandum
LIEAP .....	Low Income Energy Assistance Program
LIHEAP .....	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
LPG .....	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (typically Propane or Butane)
mmBTUs .....	Millions of BTUs
NA .....	Not applicable
NC .....	Not calculated
NCAT .....	National Center for Appropriate Technology
NOAA .....	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
P.L. ....	Public Law
PMWG .....	Performance Measures Work Group
OBRA .....	Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981
OMB .....	Office of Management and Budget
REACH .....	Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program
RECS .....	EIA's Residential Energy Consumption Survey
T&TA .....	Training and Technical Assistance
WAP .....	DOE's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program

## **Executive Summary**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is authorized by title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended (LIHEAP Act). LIHEAP is a block grant program administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The purpose of LIHEAP is “to assist low-income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes, that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, primarily in meeting their immediate home energy needs.” The LIHEAP statute defines home energy as “a source of heating or cooling in residential dwellings.”

Congress appropriated FY 2008 funds for the program’s components (excluding the Leveraging Incentive and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge programs) that existed under the FY 2005 reauthorization.

### ***Program fiscal data***

LIHEAP assistance was provided in FY 2008 through LIHEAP block grants made by HHS to the following grantees:

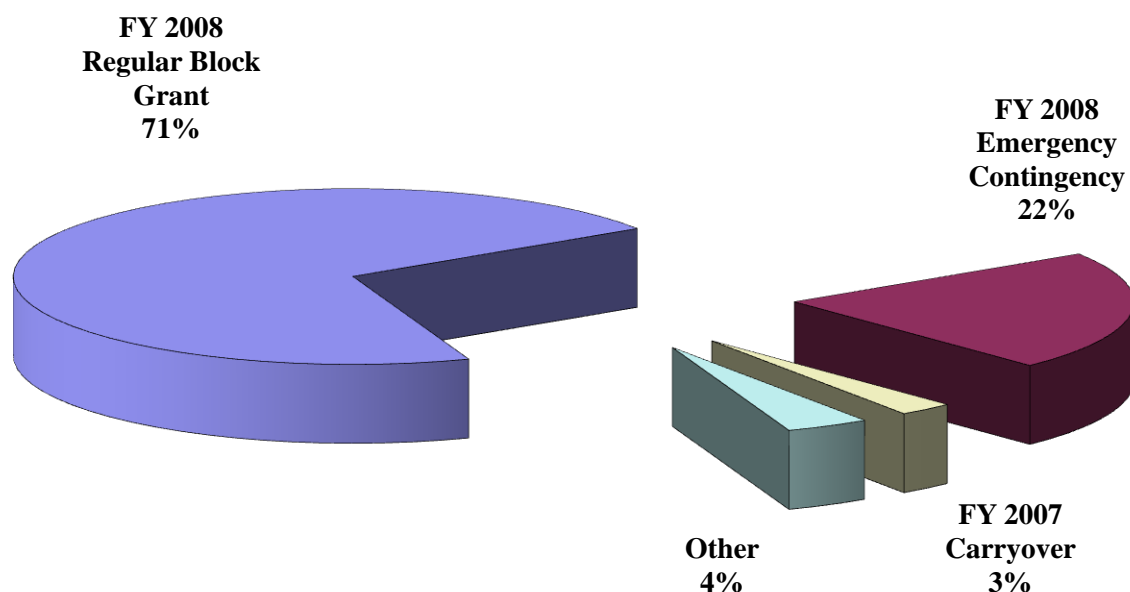
- the 50 States and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “States” refers to the 50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia);
- 147 Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations; and
- five U.S. Insular Areas (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

### **Sources of program funding**

The President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 [P.L. 110-161] on December 26, 2007. This Act appropriated FY 2008 funds for Federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of P.L. 110-161 provided \$2,015,206,000 in LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds; whereas another provision applied a 1.747 percent rescission to these funds, resulting in a final appropriation of \$1,980,000,351.

As shown in Figure 1, FY 2008 LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds provided the largest percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to the States—followed by FY 2008 LIHEAP Emergency Contingency funds, other LIHEAP funds, and FY 2007 LIHEAP carryover funds.

**Figure 1. Percent of Federal LIHEAP funds available to the States, by source, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**



### **Uses of program funds**

As authorized by the LIHEAP statute, States used available LIHEAP funds in FY 2008 for the following activities:

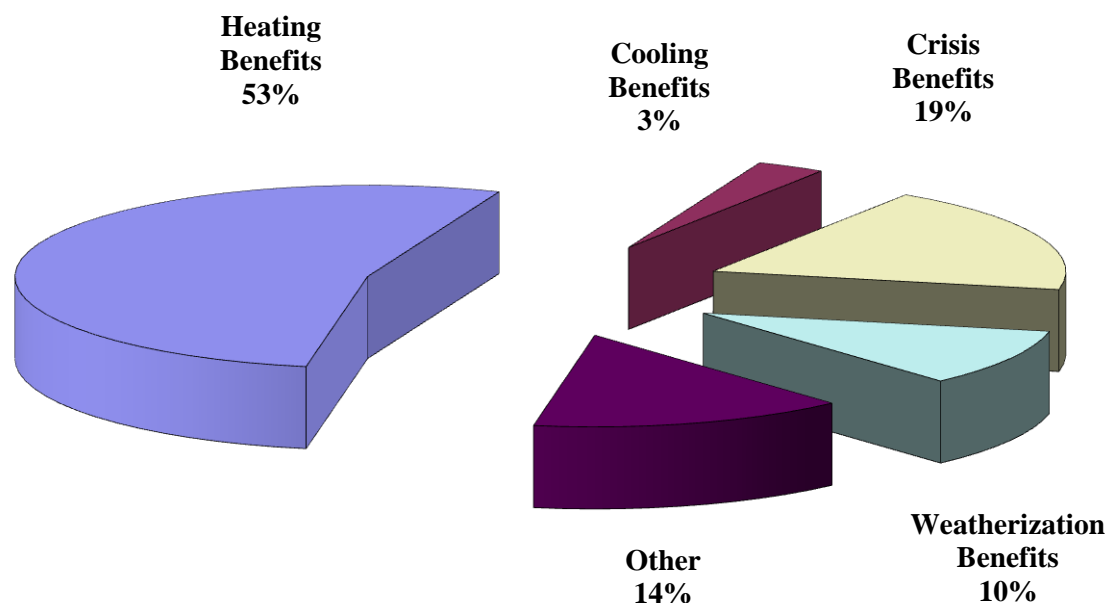
- Heating assistance: 51 States obligated an estimated \$1.5 billion.
- Cooling assistance: 15 States obligated an estimated \$86 million.
- Energy crisis intervention or crisis assistance: 46 States obligated an estimated \$502 million for winter/year-round crisis assistance and six States obligated an estimated \$19 million for summer crisis assistance.
- Low-cost residential weatherization or other energy-related home repair: 44 States obligated an estimated \$276 million.
- Administrative and planning costs: 51 States obligated an estimated \$230 million.
- Carryover of funds to FY 2009: 30 States carried over an estimated \$70 million of FY 2008 funds into FY 2009.
- Development of leveraging programs: Seven States obligated an estimated \$0.5 million.
- Assurance 16 activities: 23 States obligated an estimated \$33 million.

As shown in Figure 2, 85 percent of LIHEAP funds were obligated by States for home energy benefits, including Weatherization benefits. The largest portion of home energy benefits was heating benefits.

<sup>1</sup> "Other" includes unobligated FY 2007 Emergency Contingency funds (2.3 percent), unobligated FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive funds (0.7 percent) and Oil Overcharge funds (less than 0.01 percent).



**Figure 2. LIHEAP assistance uses, as a percent of total funding, FY 2008<sup>2</sup>**



## ***Home energy data***

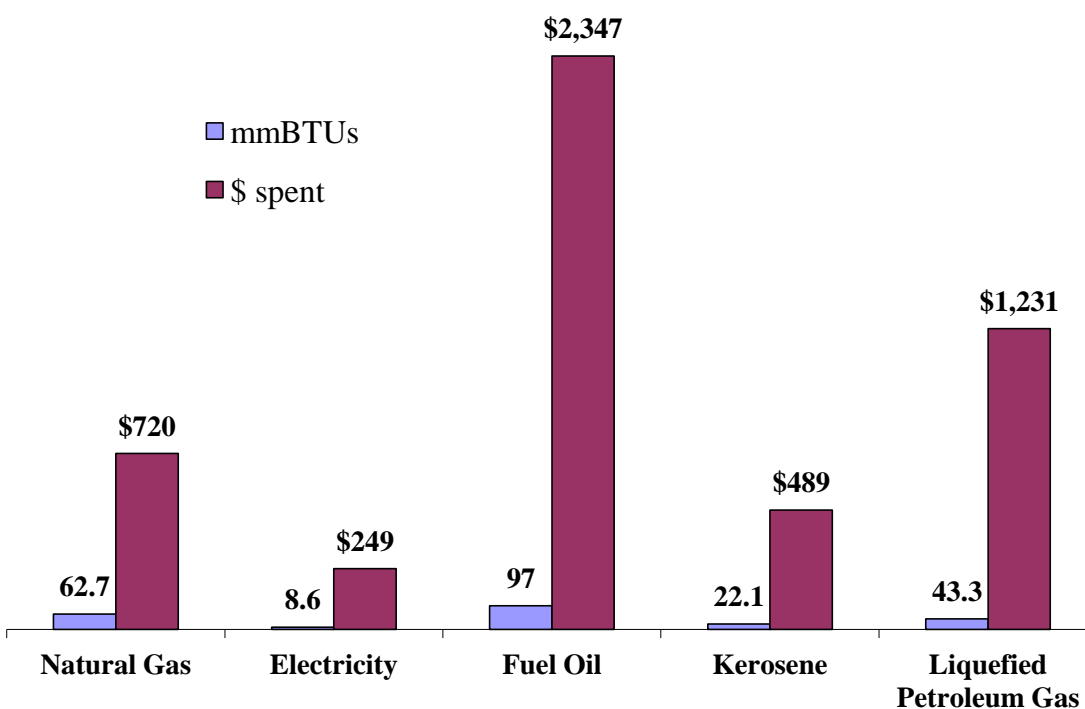
LIHEAP assists households with the portion of residential energy costs attributable to home heating and cooling. The heating, cooling, and crisis benefits described in Figure 2 cover a portion of eligible households' space heating and cooling expenditures. Space heating and cooling represented about 43 percent of low income, residential energy expenditures in FY 2008. Appliances, including such uses as refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 33 percent of total residential energy expenditures. Water heating represented about 16 percent of total residential energy expenditures.

Of LIHEAP recipient households, 60 percent used natural gas, 19 percent used electricity, 12 percent used fuel oil, 2.4 percent used kerosene, 5.2 percent used liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), and 1.2 percent used some other form of heating such as wood or coal.

Figure 3 shows the average yearly dollars spent and mmBTUs consumed by LIHEAP recipient households for their main home heating source. A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. "MmBTUs" refers to values in millions of BTUs.

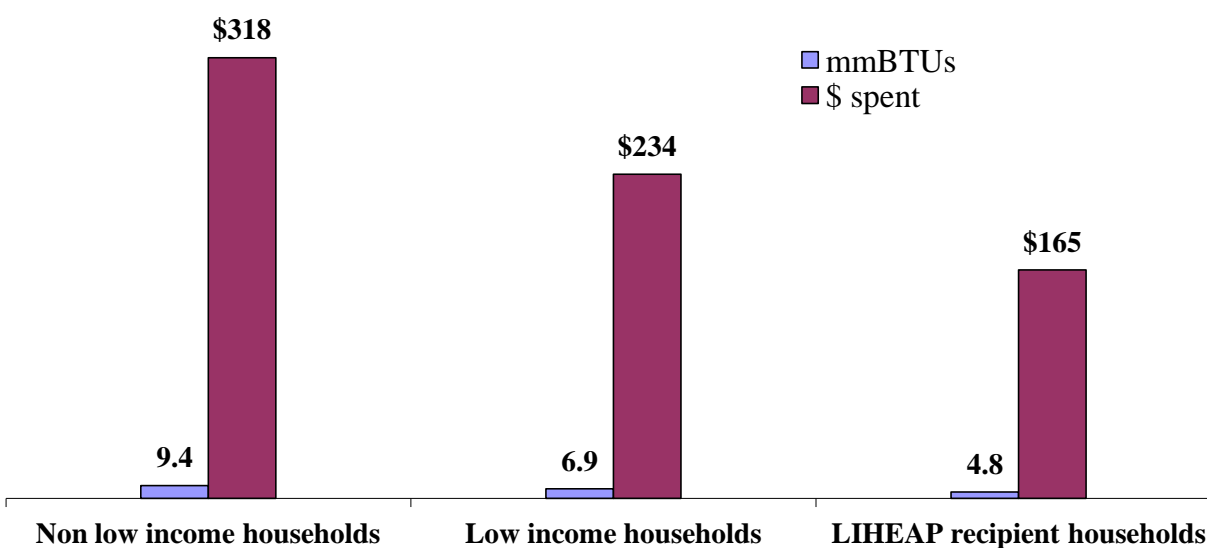
<sup>2</sup> Total percentages don't equal 100 percent due to rounding. "Other" includes administrative funds (8.4%), carryover to FY 2009 (2.6%), unobligated FY 2008 Emergency Contingency funds (2.3%), Assurance 16 activities (1.2%), development of Leveraging Incentive funds (less than 0.1%), and a State LIHEAP management information system (less than 0.1%).

**Figure 3. Average yearly LIHEAP recipient households' heating consumption and expenditures, by fuel type, FY 2008**



In FY 2008, 86 percent of LIHEAP recipient households cooled their homes, compared with 94 percent of non low income households. As seen in Figure 4, on average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed the least amount of mmBTUs and spent the least amount of money per year on cooling their homes compared to other household groups. As referred to here, “cooling” includes room or central air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning devices such as ceiling fans and evaporative coolers.

**Figure 4. Average yearly cooling consumption and expenditures, by household group, FY 2008**



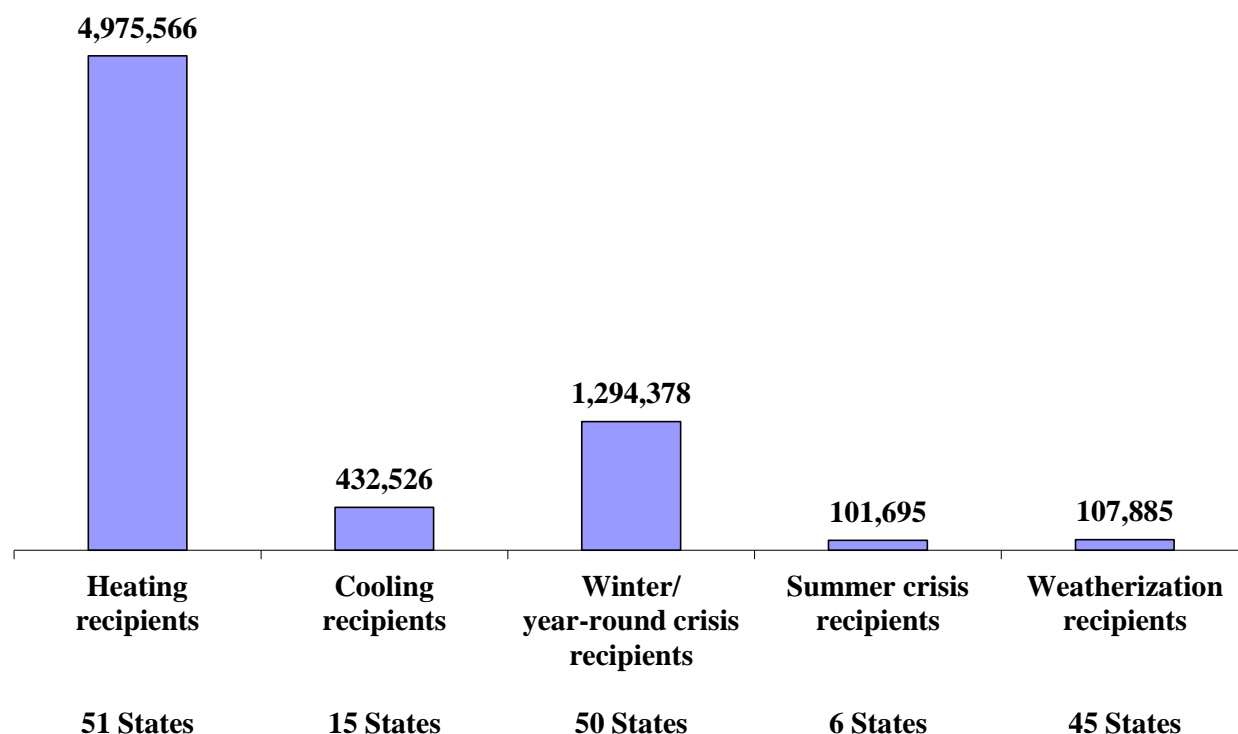
## Household data

State-specific data on LIHEAP recipient households are derived from each State's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2008*.

### Number of households

The total unduplicated number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance cannot be calculated because some households received more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. Figure 5 displays the number of households that received each type of LIHEAP assistance and the number of States that provided each type of assistance.

**Figure 5. Number of LIHEAP recipient households, by type of assistance and number of States, FY 2008**



Previous State estimates indicate that about two-thirds of the national total of households receiving winter crisis assistance also received regular heating assistance. Accounting for this overlap among households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.4 million households received help with heating costs through heating or winter crisis assistance in FY 2008 compared to 5.3 million households in FY 2007. These 5.4 million households represent about 16 percent of the estimated 33.5 million households with incomes under the Federal maximum income standard, which is the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of the State median income, and about 22 percent of the estimated 24.9 million households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many States.

## **Income levels of households**

Overall, households that received heating assistance were among the poorer households (median household poverty level of 79 percent) within the LIHEAP income eligible population (median household poverty level of 118 percent) under the Federal maximum income standard. In part, this reflects the fact that 31 percent of the States set income eligibility standards below 150 percent of the HHS Poverty Guidelines for their FY 2008 heating assistance programs.

## **Presence of elderly, disabled, and young children**

About 32 percent of the households receiving heating assistance had at least one member 60 years or older. This is below the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the Federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member 60 years or older (41 percent).

About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one member with a disability. This is above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the Federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member with a disability (27 percent). (State definitions of “disability” vary.)

About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or younger. This is slightly above the proportion of LIHEAP income eligible households—those eligible under the Federal maximum income standard—that had at least one member five years or younger (19 percent).

## **LIHEAP benefit levels**

There was wide variation in States’ FY 2008 average household benefit levels for the various types of LIHEAP fuel assistance. It ranged from \$184 for summer crisis assistance to \$389 for winter/year-round crisis. The national average household benefit was \$293 for heating assistance, which increased to \$363 when heating and winter/year-round crisis benefits were combined.

## **LIHEAP offset of average heating expenditures**

Average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households increased by about 17 percent from FY 2007 (\$717) to FY 2008 (\$839). The average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs (including winter crisis benefits) increased by about 13 percent, from \$321 in FY 2007 to \$363 in FY 2008. The average LIHEAP household benefit for heating costs offset a smaller percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, decreasing from 45 percent in FY 2007 to 43 percent in FY 2008. The lower offset was primarily due to a rise in fuel prices.

## ***Program measurement data***

HHS tracked LIHEAP program performance according to the following objectives:<sup>3</sup>

- 1) LIHEAP’s targeting of young child households with heating assistance;
- 2) LIHEAP’s targeting of elderly households with heating assistance; and
- 3) LIHEAP’s cost efficiency; measured as the ratio of households assisted with heating, cooling,

<sup>3</sup> Further information is available in ACF’s FY 2011 Performance Appendix--Performance Detail on pp. 23-24 at [http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/budget/2011/op\\_performancedetail.pdf](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/olab/budget/2011/op_performancedetail.pdf)

crisis, and weatherization assistance to \$100 of administrative costs.

LIHEAP did not meet its FY 2008 performance goals for targeting heating assistance to young child and elderly households. Nevertheless, LIHEAP was targeting effectively heating assistance to young child households (though not elderly households), but to a lesser extent than in FY 2007.

LIHEAP also did not meet its FY 2008 performance goal for cost efficiency. The LIHEAP efficiency measure value decreased from 3.59 for FY 2007, which means 3.59 households served per \$100 of administrative costs, to 3.02 for FY 2008. Composite fuel prices (natural gas, electricity, and fuel oil) increased 9 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2008. This decrease forces State LIHEAP programs to decide whether to serve more households with a smaller LIHEAP benefit amount or to target the neediest households with a sufficient LIHEAP benefit amount. In deciding the latter, States will serve fewer households through targeting benefits at the expense of program efficiency. Furthermore, the measure does not indicate whether the sufficiency of LIHEAP services is impacted by the provision of more efficient services.

ACF continues its multi-year process to identify and implement actual LIHEAP outcome measures instead of using reciprocity targeting of vulnerable households as a health and safety proxy. In this regard, ACF continues to work with its Performance Measures Work Group (PMWG) that was established in the summer of 2008. The PMWG is composed of State LIHEAP Directors to assist OCS in building consensus among the States in developing outcome-oriented performance measures.

Finally, ACF is exploring whether ACF's *Home Energy Insecurity Scale* (HEIS) can be demonstrated to be a reliable, valid, and robust single measure of the effects of LIHEAP assistance on the home energy needs of low income households. The *LIHEAP Insecurity Study*, contained within the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008*, presents an exploratory analysis of the HEIS.

## ***Program integrity***

Although this report covers FY 2008, HHS has taken major steps in FY 2010 and FY 2011 to work with States to prevent fraud and abuse and ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

HHS issued guidance strongly encouraging States to verify the identity of applicants by requiring them to provide Social Security Numbers (SSNs) of all household members and to access third party verification systems. States are also required to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their LIHEAP Plans, which describes State strategies for fraud prevention and detection. A program integrity working group has been established and will pinpoint areas of vulnerability in LIHEAP and disseminate best practices.

## **Introduction**

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is one of seven block grants originally authorized by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (OBRA), Public Law (P.L.) 97-35, as amended (LIHEAP Act). Implementation of LIHEAP is governed by regulations applicable to these block grant programs, as published at 45 CFR Part 96. LIHEAP is administered by the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

The program's purpose is to assist low income households that spend a high proportion of household income to meet their immediate home energy needs.

### ***Purpose of report***

This report on the FY 2008 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is submitted in accordance with section 2610 of title XXVI of OBRA, as amended by title VI of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1984, title V of the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986, title III of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, and titles I, III and XVIII of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (LIHEAP Act).

Section 2610 of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act states:

- (a) The Secretary, after consultation with the Secretary of Energy, shall provide for the collection of data, including—
  - (1) information concerning home energy consumption;
  - (2) the amount, cost and type of fuels used for households eligible for assistance under this title;
  - (3) the type of fuel used by various income groups;
  - (4) the number and income levels of households assisted by this title;
  - (5) the number of households which received such assistance and include one or more individuals who are 60 years or older or disabled or include young children; and
  - (6) any other information which the Secretary determines to be reasonably necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

Nothing in this subsection may be construed to require the Secretary to collect data which has been collected and made available to the Secretary by any other agency of the Federal Government.

- (b) The Secretary shall, no later than June 30 of each fiscal year, submit a report to the Congress containing a detailed compilation of the data under subsection (a) with respect to the prior fiscal year, and a report that describes for the prior fiscal year—
  - (1) the manner in which States carry out the requirements of clauses (2), (5), (8), and (15) of section 2605(b); and
  - (2) the impact of each State's program on recipient and eligible households.

**LIHEAP statistics**

Table 1 provides historical data on the HHS' energy assistance programs:

**Table 1. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2008<sup>1</sup>**

Statistic	LIEAP	LIHEAP												
	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83	FY 84	FY 85	FY 86	FY 87	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
Regular Block Grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.85	\$1.75	\$1.98	\$1.88	\$2.1	\$2.12 <sup>2</sup>	\$1.83	\$1.53	\$1.38	\$1.39	\$1.42	\$1.5	\$1.35	\$1.44
Emergency Contingency appropriations (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$195	\$300	\$595	\$300
Supplemental appropriations (in millions)	0	\$123	0	\$200	0	0	0	0	0	\$50	0	0	0	0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$195	0	0	\$300
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	0	\$123	0	\$200	0	0	0	0	0	\$50	0	0	0	0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) <sup>3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	\$23.7	\$24.1
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	NA	NA	\$23	\$18	\$6	\$27	\$185	\$160	\$174	\$111	\$98	\$79	\$57	\$19
Total funds available to States (in billions) <sup>4</sup>	\$1.74	\$1.86	\$2.15	\$2.23	\$2.26	\$2.14	\$2.12	\$1.82	\$1.63	\$1.63	\$1.76	\$1.65	\$1.52	\$1.81
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	7.1	6.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	6.2	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.0
Average household heating assistance benefit	NC <sup>5</sup>	\$188	\$209	\$213	\$224	\$213	\$197	\$197	\$182	\$189	\$190	\$168	\$180	\$188
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$213	\$202	\$225	\$236	\$242	\$231	\$216	\$217	\$204	\$209	\$215	\$190	\$201	\$213
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$1.47	\$1.12	\$1.34	\$1.37	\$1.47	\$1.35	\$1.28	\$1.15	\$1.02	\$1.03	\$1.10	\$0.99	\$0.95	\$1.06
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$48	\$51	\$33	\$32	\$29	\$36	\$30	\$21	\$12	\$25	\$27	\$23	\$22	\$25
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$46 <sup>6</sup>	\$139 <sup>7</sup>	\$192	\$226	\$191	\$199	\$198	\$190	\$187	\$189	\$221	\$197	\$183	\$226
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	NA	\$136	\$195	\$187	\$227	\$193	\$220	\$170	\$148	\$133	\$129	\$135	\$146	\$214
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	NA	\$160	\$133	\$158	\$103	\$110	\$129	\$85	\$74	\$55	\$81	\$80	\$41	\$88
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$119	NC <sup>5</sup>	\$150	\$157	\$164	\$169	\$173	\$153	\$146	\$143	\$150	\$134	\$125	\$148

<sup>1</sup> The statistics on Federal appropriations are for the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Indian Tribes, and Insular Areas. Except for the data on Federal appropriations, the remaining data in this table are for the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

<sup>2</sup> \$2.01 billion after Gramm Rudman Hollings rescission and realloiment.

<sup>3</sup> Leveraging incentive funds are included as part of the Federal Regular Block Grant appropriations. Beginning in FY 1996, up to 25 percent of the Leveraging Incentive funds could be set aside for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH).

<sup>4</sup> Includes Federal LIHEAP allotment net of Indian set-asides (not shown above); LIHEAP funds carried over from the previous fiscal year (not shown above); Oil Overcharge funds; and, from FY 81 through FY 03 (not shown above), State and other funds used for LIEAP/LIHEAP.

<sup>5</sup> NC – Not calculated

<sup>6</sup> Excludes \$89 million for Community Services Administration's Energy Crisis Intervention Program and data from 13 States which reported crisis expenditures as part of heating assistance expenditures.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes estimated obligations for five States.

**Table 1. Annual report statistics on HHS energy assistance programs, fiscal years 1981-2008<sup>1</sup>**

Statistic	LIHEAP													
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08
Regular Block Grant appropriations (in billions)	\$1.319 <sup>8</sup>	\$0.90 <sup>9</sup>	\$0.975	\$1.000	\$1.100	\$1.100	\$1.400	\$1.70	\$1.79	\$1.79	\$1.85	\$1.98	\$1.98	\$1.98
Emergency Contingency appropriations (in millions)	\$600	\$300	\$420	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	\$300	0	\$99	\$298	\$181	\$181	\$590
Supplemental appropriations (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Contingency supplemental appropriations (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	\$600	\$300	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Contingency funds released (in millions)	100	180	215	160	175	\$300	\$300	\$100	0	\$99	\$277	\$180	\$181	\$611
Supplemental funds released (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$99 <sup>10</sup>	0	0	\$500	0	0
Contingency supplemental funds released (in millions)	0	0	0	0	0	\$444	\$156	0	\$200	\$99	0	\$500	0	0
Leveraging incentive funds (in millions) <sup>3</sup>	\$29	\$16.0	\$18.8	\$17.7	\$19.6	\$18.9	\$19.2	\$19.0	\$18.9	\$18.9	\$20.5	\$20.2	\$26.1	0 <sup>11</sup>
Oil overcharge funds (in millions)	\$13	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$2	\$3	\$1	\$5	\$3	\$2	\$4	\$4	\$0.7	\$0.2
Total funds available to States (in billions) <sup>4</sup>	\$1.54	\$1.20	\$1.20	\$1.24	\$1.34	\$1.90	\$2.35	\$1.92	\$2.12	\$1.95	\$2.22	\$3.22	\$2.47	\$2.74
Households assisted with heating costs (in millions)	5.5	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	3.9	4.8	4.4	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.4
Average household heating assistance benefit	\$172	\$175	\$184	\$174	\$205	\$227	\$299	\$254	\$258	\$234	\$253	\$317	\$265	\$293
Average household heating/winter crisis benefit	\$198	\$203	\$213	\$205	\$237	\$270	\$365	\$291	\$312	\$277	\$303	\$385	\$321	\$363
Heating benefits (in billions)	\$0.88	\$0.70	\$0.75	\$0.64	\$0.68	\$0.82	\$1.30	\$1.04	\$1.14	\$1.08	\$1.22	\$1.60	\$1.30	\$1.46
Cooling benefits (in millions)	\$44	\$18	\$19	\$62	\$72	\$72	\$55	\$78	\$73	\$57	\$62	\$116	\$84	\$86
Crisis benefits (in millions)	\$213	\$169	\$176	\$212	\$210	\$250	\$474	\$268	\$378	\$321	\$391	\$574	\$441	\$521
Weatherization benefits (in millions)	\$159	\$136	\$153	\$138	\$145	\$158	\$234	\$214	\$222	\$221	\$235	\$322	\$250	\$276
Carryover to next fiscal year (in millions)	\$81	\$52	\$56	\$41	\$72	\$59	\$70	\$59	\$78	\$62	\$59	\$101	\$62	\$70
Administrative costs (in millions)	\$133	\$97	\$113	\$104	\$115	\$134	\$169	\$160	\$173	\$169	\$181	\$248	\$193	\$230

<sup>8</sup> HHS' FY 1994 appropriations act included advance FY 1995 funds of \$1.475 billion for LIHEAP. However, HHS' FY 1995 appropriations act rescinded \$155.796 million of the advance FY 1995 LIHEAP funds.

<sup>9</sup> HHS' FY 1995 appropriations act included advance FY 1996 funds of \$1.319 billion for LIHEAP. However, two subsequent appropriations acts rescinded \$419.204 million of the advance FY 1996 LIHEAP funds.

<sup>10</sup> HHS' FY 2003 appropriations act transferred \$100 million from Emergency Contingency to Regular Block Grant and applied a 0.65 percent rescission to such funds.

<sup>11</sup> HHS' FY 2008 appropriations act did not include funds for Leveraging or REACH.



# **I. Fiscal Data**

Part I provides a national overview of the FY 2008 sources and uses of LIHEAP funds.

## ***Sources of Federal LIHEAP funds***

LIHEAP appropriations were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2008, as described below. The distribution of the LIHEAP appropriations is displayed in Table I-3. Several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds also were available to LIHEAP grantees to assist eligible households for FY 2008, as described below and displayed in Table I-4.

### **Federal Regular Block Grant allotments**

The President signed the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 [Public Law (P.L.) 110-161] on December 26, 2007. This Act appropriated FY 2008 funds for Federal agencies including the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). One provision of P.L. 110-161 provided \$2,015,206,000 in LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds; whereas another provision applied a 1.747 percent rescission to these funds, resulting in a final appropriation of \$1,980,000,351 of these funds.

HHS provided assistance in FY 2008 by distributing LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds to the following entities:

- the 50 States and the District of Columbia (except where otherwise indicated, “States” refers to the 50 U.S. States and the District of Columbia);
- 147 direct-funded Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations; and
- five Insular Areas (American Samoa, Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands).

### **LIHEAP Emergency Contingency allotments**

P.L. 110-161 also appropriated LIHEAP Emergency Contingency funds. One provision of P.L. 110-161 appropriated \$596,379,000 of Emergency Contingency funds; whereas another provision applied a 1.747 percent rescission to \$346,379,000 of these funds. This resulted in a final appropriation of \$590,327,759 of these funds. In addition, \$20,350,000 of FY 2005 contingency funds remained available for use in FY 2008.

HHS made three separate releases of these Emergency Contingency funds in FY 2008, as described below:

- HHS released \$450 million of the Emergency Contingency funds on January 16, 2008. It released these funds to all grantees, including all States, the direct-funded Tribal grantees within those States, and the aforementioned five Insular Areas. It released these funds to help grantees meet the additional needs that resulted from high home heating fuel prices during the winter.
- HHS released \$40 million of the Emergency Contingency funds on February 22, 2008. It released these funds to 11 States and the direct-funded Tribal grantees within those States. It released these funds to help grantees meet the additional needs that resulted from high residential fuel oil prices during the winter.

- HHS released \$120,677,759 of the Emergency Contingency funds on September 17, 2008. It released these funds to all grantees, including all States, the direct-funded Tribal grantees within those States, and the aforementioned five Insular Areas. It released these funds to help grantees, particularly States that are hugely dependent on heating oil, meet the additional needs that were expected during the upcoming winter.

All Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations that received direct LIHEAP funding from HHS were allotted a share of the total Emergency Contingency funds from both distributions. Their contingency fund grant award amounts were based on the same share of the State's contingency allotment as the Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization received of the State's LIHEAP Regular Block Grant allotment.

In order to expedite the use of the contingency funds in emergency conditions, HHS permitted grantees to use such funds for any purpose authorized under LIHEAP, except for the funds released on September 17, 2008. Thus, grantees could use these funds for heating and cooling assistance, crisis assistance, weatherization, and administrative costs; subject to normal LIHEAP restrictions. The exception to the funds released on September 17, 2008 consisted of a prohibition against grantees including such funds in the base on which the 10 percent carryover limit is calculated. This prohibition stemmed from the release of those funds late in the fiscal year and HHS permitting grantees to use all of those funds in the following fiscal year. Grantees were required to obligate the \$490 million of contingency funds from the first two releases by September 30, 2008, except for any portion that they carried over to FY 2009. They were required to obligate any portion that they carried over to FY 2009 by September 30, 2009. They were required to obligate the \$120,677,759 of contingency funds from the third release by September 30, 2009.

### **LIHEAP Leveraging Incentive and Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program funds**

The Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 [P.L. 101-501] amended the LIHEAP statute to establish a leveraging incentive program to reward LIHEAP grantees that have acquired non-Federal home energy resources for low income households. The Human Services Amendments of 1994 [P.L. 103 252] further amended the LIHEAP statute to permit HHS to set aside up to 25 percent of those funds for the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge Program (REACH). However, for the first time since 1996 (when REACH was established) Congress did not fund Leveraging or REACH. As a result, no grantees received Leveraging or REACH funds in FY 2008. This lack of funding extended to States' second and third year administrative costs for REACH; however, second and third year administrative costs were funded with FY 2009 funds.

### **LIHEAP training and technical assistance funds**

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP statute authorizes the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for LIHEAP training and technical assistance (T&TA) projects. The funds set aside for FY 2008 totaled \$291,811.

T&TA funds can be used to: (1) make grants to State and public agencies and private nonprofit organizations; (2) enter into contracts or jointly financed cooperative arrangements or interagency agreements with States and public agencies (including Federal agencies) and private nonprofit organizations; (3) provide T&TA for LIHEAP related purposes, including collection and dissemination of information about LIHEAP programs and projects, and matters of regional or national significance that could increase the effectiveness of LIHEAP assistance; and (4) conduct onsite compliance reviews of LIHEAP programs. Appendix C lists the T&TA projects funded for FY 2008.

**Table I-1. Distribution of LIHEAP appropriations, FY 2008**

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of grantees</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Total funds	<b>203</b>	<b>\$2,590,678,110</b>
Total allotments and awards <sup>1</sup>	203	<b>2,590,386,299</b>
States (excluding Tribes & Insular areas)	51	2,559,295,962
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	147	28,076,543
Insular areas	5	3,013,794
Regular Block Grant allotments	203	<b>1,979,708,540</b>
States (excluding Tribes & Insular areas)	51	1,955,497,853
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	147	21,529,610
Insular areas	5	2,681,077
Emergency contingency allotments <sup>1</sup>	203	<b>610,677,759</b>
States (excluding Tribes & Insular areas)	51	603,798,109
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	147	6,546,933
Insular areas	5	332,717
Leveraging incentive fund and REACH awards <sup>2</sup>	0	<b>0</b>
States	0	0
Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations	0	0
Insular areas	0	0
Training & technical assistance (T&TA)	NA	<b>291,811</b>

### **Other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds**

In addition to Federal LIHEAP allotments, several other sources of Federal LIHEAP funds were available in FY 2008, as described below. These other funds constituted about seven percent of the total LIHEAP funds available to States in FY 2008.

- **LIHEAP carryover from FY 2007.** Section 2607(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP statute provides that a LIHEAP grantee may request that up to 10 percent of its funds payable (i.e., LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds, Emergency Contingency funds, reallocated funds, and Oil Overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP) be held available for the next fiscal year.
- **Unobligated FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive funds.** Block grant regulations provide that Leveraging Incentive funds are available for obligation during the fiscal year in which they are awarded to a grantee until the end of the following fiscal year without regard to the limitation on carryover of LIHEAP funds.
- **Oil overcharge funds.** Petroleum violation funds are held in escrow by the Secretary of Energy from settlements of cases of oil price overcharges under the Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973. As a result of legislative or court action, DOE distributes portions of Oil Overcharge funds to the States and Insular Areas in instances when the parties actually injured by pricing violations could not be reimbursed directly. Such funds designated for LIHEAP are treated as Federal LIHEAP appropriated funds.

<sup>1</sup> Includes \$20,350,000 of no-year Emergency Contingency funds that were allocated in FY 2008.

<sup>2</sup> No FY 2008 funds were appropriated for Leveraging or REACH.

**Table I-2. National estimates of Federal LIHEAP funds available to States, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

(see Table I-3 for State-specific estimates of LIHEAP funds available to States)

Funding source	Number of States	Amount of funds <sup>2</sup>	Percent of funds
Total	51	\$2,739,902,307	100.0%
FY 2008 net allotments <sup>3</sup>	51	\$1,955,497,853	71.4
FY 2008 net Emergency Contingency allotments	51	\$603,798,109	22.0
Unobligated FY 2007 Emergency Contingency funds	36	\$90,224,194	3.3
LIHEAP carryover from FY 2007	31	\$71,566,002	2.6
Unobligated FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive awards	27	\$18,572,149	0.7
Oil overcharge funds	1	\$244,000	0.0 <sup>4</sup>

**Table I-3. LIHEAP: Sources and estimated amounts of funds, by State, FY 2008<sup>5</sup>**

State	FY 2008 net Regular Block Grant allotments	FY 2008 net emergency allotments	FY 2007 unobligated Emergency Contingency funds	FY 2007 funds carried over to FY 2008	Unobligated FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive awards	Total <sup>6</sup>
Total	\$1,955,497,853	\$603,798,109	\$90,224,194	\$71,566,002	\$18,572,149	\$2,739,902,307
Alabama	16,993,549	2,095,551	3,285,266	1,183,348	95,237	23,652,951
Alaska	7,503,659	4,177,248	1,212,648	0	390,417	13,283,972
Arizona	7,647,650	943,065	0	0	1,044,537	9,635,252
Arkansas	13,056,769	1,610,089	0	0	147,341	14,814,199
California	91,023,034	11,224,462	0	0	3,087,000	105,334,496
Colorado	31,729,192	9,596,515	1,705,665	2,218,390	0	45,249,762
Connecticut	41,754,126	23,863,825	7,189,584	18,305	0	72,825,840
Delaware	5,542,056	1,387,336	295,339	271,560	166,520	7,662,811
Dist. of Col.	6,484,484	799,631	345,562	44,072	0	7,673,749
Florida	27,068,324	3,337,918	1,442,486	2,625,079	34,195	34,508,002
Georgia	21,407,149	2,639,812	5,499,010	1,506,256	125,596	31,177,823
Hawaii	2,137,112	265,844	114,885	21,127	0	2,538,968
Idaho	11,775,930	1,464,852	0	1,097,222	0	14,338,004
Illinois	114,565,493	34,650,411	0	0	0	149,215,904
Indiana	51,865,373	15,686,697	2,788,121	3,080,733	278,968	73,699,892
Iowa	36,762,408	11,118,815	0	2,548,118	0	50,429,341
Kansas	16,989,312	5,093,636	3,052,748	3,646,913	0	28,782,609
Kentucky	27,230,294	3,357,891	0	0	0	30,588,185
Louisiana	17,493,729	2,157,231	0	0	161,612	19,812,572

<sup>1</sup> The amounts of Federal net allotment and net Emergency Contingency allotment are actual dollars distributed by HHS. The other amounts are estimated dollars as reported by States to HHS in the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes amounts for direct LIHEAP grants to Indian Tribes or Tribal Organizations and Insular Areas.

<sup>3</sup> Federal Leveraging Incentive funds and REACH funds were not awarded in FY 2008.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

<sup>5</sup> Data collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

<sup>6</sup> Total includes \$244,000 in Oil Overcharge funds designated for LIHEAP for FY 2008.

**Table I-3. LIHEAP: Sources and estimated amounts of funds, by State, FY 2008<sup>5</sup>**

State	FY 2008 net Regular Block Grant allotments	FY 2008 net emergency allotments	FY 2007 unobligated Emergency Contingency funds	FY 2007 funds carried over to FY 2008	Unobligated FY 2007 Leveraging Incentive awards	Total <sup>6</sup>
Maine	25,835,221	19,000,235	0	83,052	333,866	45,252,374
Maryland	31,970,606	3,942,440	0	397,183	0	36,310,229
Massachusetts	82,764,288	43,677,336	11,950,411	5,013,326	201,906	143,607,267
Michigan	107,943,102	32,646,031	5,802,383	1,796,067	0	148,187,583
Minnesota	78,362,555	23,700,807	0	104,708	326,006	102,494,076
Mississippi	14,642,522	1,805,636	0	448,858	31,433	16,928,449
Missouri	45,761,931	13,840,727	7,405,241	4,014,983	0	71,022,882
Montana	11,979,214	3,623,122	0	1,184,261	0	16,786,597
Nebraska	18,165,421	5,494,100	869,275	680,816	0	25,209,612
Nevada	3,886,640	479,279	0	0	976,933	5,342,852
New Hampshire	15,671,860	9,962,906	3,275,857	51,945	382,114	29,344,682
New Jersey	76,864,515	31,842,801	4,121,672	2,396,248	2,111,173	117,336,409
New Mexico	9,535,262	1,175,835	475,266	0	553,832	11,740,195
New York	250,568,564	108,477,306	0	0	1,366,882	360,412,752
North Carolina	37,059,139	4,569,931	0	3,631,866	0	45,260,936
North Dakota	12,541,631	3,794,021	810,360	1,275,250	0	18,421,262
Ohio	101,350,302	30,653,466	5,448,284	11,052,608	2,205,530	150,710,190
Oklahoma	14,286,066	1,761,631	0	1,770,700	0	17,818,397
Oregon	24,022,150	2,987,867	1,291,111	1,986,946	11,645	30,299,719
Pennsylvania <sup>6</sup>	134,810,209	56,948,486	7,268,699	6,307,969	2,939,242	208,518,605
Rhode Island	13,590,309	7,225,512	1,126,381	0	0	21,942,202
South Carolina	13,589,900	1,675,832	724,213	1,679,743	0	17,669,688
South Dakota	10,530,532	3,184,965	0	0	0	13,715,497
Tennessee	27,583,705	3,401,471	0	0	0	30,985,176
Texas	45,044,208	5,554,604	2,400,430	8,977	130,124	53,138,343
Utah	14,452,056	4,370,575	776,799	935,796	0	20,535,226
Vermont	11,746,617	7,623,880	1,856,365	0	161,070	21,387,932
Virginia	38,943,773	4,802,332	2,075,335	6,633,681	28,713	52,483,834
Washington	38,799,952	4,826,467	2,085,762	500,000	570,822	46,783,003
West Virginia	17,934,982	2,222,171	0	1,206,101	0	21,363,254
Wisconsin	70,537,552	21,334,129	3,223,103	0	709,435	95,804,219
Wyoming	5,693,426	1,721,379	305,933	143,795	0	7,864,533

### ***Distribution of Federal LIHEAP funds to States, Tribes, and Insular Areas***

After receiving FY 2008 funding authority, HHS made an initial Regular Block Grant award to each State, direct-grant Tribal grantee, and Insular Area. This occurred as soon as their LIHEAP applications were reviewed and found to be in accordance with the statutory requirements for completeness. States receive quarterly grant awards based on their estimates of monthly obligations. Generally, more funds are needed early in the fiscal year, during the winter months. The remaining grantees (all Tribal grantees and all Insular Areas) receive awards for their entire LIHEAP Regular Block Grant allotments as soon as

possible. This happens when the grantees' plans are complete and the LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds for the fiscal year are appropriated and available.

### **State allotments**

In order to receive FY 2008 LIHEAP funds, section 2605 of the LIHEAP statute requires each State to submit a complete LIHEAP grant application. It consists of the chief executive officer's certification to 16 assurances and other required information. Although HHS does not prescribe a format, it provides a model plan format for use by grantees, at their option. LIHEAP grantees received their Federal funds through the activities described below.

In accordance with section 2604(a) of the LIHEAP statute, each State's FY 2008 LIHEAP Regular Block Grant allotment was, with exceptions, based on the percentage which expenditures for home energy by low-income households in that State bears to such expenditures in all States. The exceptions apply to those States which have such funds: (1) increased to the levels stemming from a 1984 Regular Block Grant appropriation of \$1,975,000,000; and (2) reduced to pay for the States whose funds were so increased. Each State was eligible to receive these funds under section 306 of P.L. 96-223 and section 101(j) of P.L. 96-536.

In addition to the Regular Block Grant allotments described below, all grantees received FY 2008 Emergency Contingency funds. However, unlike in previous years, none received Leveraging Incentive or REACH funds. This is because no funds were appropriated to carry out the subsection of the LIHEAP statute that authorizes Leveraging Incentive and REACH funds (subsection (d) of section 2602).

**Table I-4. LIHEAP: Regular Block Grant and Emergency Contingency gross allotments, tribal set-asides, and net allotments, by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Regular Block Grant allotments			Emergency contingency allotments			Total net funds
	Gross allotments	Indian tribal set-aside	Net allotments	Gross allotments	Indian tribal set-aside	Net allotments	
Total	\$1,977,027,463	\$21,529,610	\$1,955,497,853	\$610,345,042	\$6,546,933	\$603,798,109	\$2,559,295,962
Alabama	17,111,487	117,938	16,993,549	2,110,077	14,526	2,095,551	19,089,100
Alaska	10,827,790	3,324,131	7,503,659	6,027,772	1,850,524	4,177,248	11,680,907
Arizona	8,290,214	642,564	7,647,650	1,020,459	77,394	943,065	8,590,715
Arkansas	13,056,769	0	13,056,769	1,610,089	0	1,610,089	14,666,858
California	91,797,043	774,009	91,023,034	11,319,953	95,491	11,224,462	102,247,496
Colorado	31,729,192	0	31,729,192	9,596,515	0	9,596,515	41,325,707
Connecticut	41,754,126	0	41,754,126	23,863,825	0	23,863,825	65,617,951
Delaware	5,542,056	0	5,542,056	1,387,336	0	1,387,336	6,929,392
Dist. of Col.	6,484,484	0	6,484,484	799,631	0	799,631	7,284,115
Florida	27,075,128	6,804	27,068,324	3,338,774	856	3,337,918	30,406,242
Georgia	21,407,149	0	21,407,149	2,639,812	0	2,639,812	24,046,961
Hawaii	2,137,112	0	2,137,112	265,844	0	265,844	2,402,956
Idaho	12,376,499	600,569	11,775,930	1,539,560	74,708	1,464,852	13,240,782
Illinois	114,565,493	0	114,565,493	34,650,411	0	34,650,411	149,215,904
Indiana	51,872,037	6,664	51,865,373	15,688,732	2,035	15,686,697	67,552,070
Iowa	36,762,408	0	36,762,408	11,118,815	0	11,118,815	47,881,223
Kansas	17,030,712	41,400	16,989,312	5,106,259	12,623	5,093,636	22,082,948
Kentucky	27,230,294	0	27,230,294	3,357,891	0	3,357,891	30,588,185

<sup>1</sup> No State received Leveraging or REACH funds because no appropriation was made for such programs in FY 2008.

**Table I-4. LIHEAP: Regular Block Grant and Emergency Contingency gross allotments, tribal set-asides, and net allotments, by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Regular Block Grant allotments			Emergency contingency allotments			Total net funds
	Gross allotments	Indian tribal set-aside	Net allotments	Gross allotments	Indian tribal set-aside	Net allotments	
Louisiana	17,493,729	0	17,493,729	2,157,231	0	2,157,231	19,650,960
Maine	26,815,322	980,101	25,835,221	19,721,039	720,804	19,000,235	44,835,456
Maryland	31,970,606	0	31,970,606	3,942,440	0	3,942,440	35,913,046
Massachusetts	82,797,407	33,119	82,764,288	43,694,814	17,478	43,677,336	126,441,624
Michigan	108,769,894	826,792	107,943,102	32,897,527	251,496	32,646,031	140,589,133
Minnesota	78,362,555	0	78,362,555	23,700,807	0	23,700,807	102,063,362
Mississippi	14,670,325	27,803	14,642,522	1,809,064	3,428	1,805,636	16,448,158
Missouri	45,761,931	0	45,761,931	13,840,727	0	13,840,727	59,602,658
Montana	14,516,847	2,537,633	11,979,214	4,390,629	767,507	3,623,122	15,602,336
Nebraska	18,180,421	15,000	18,165,421	5,498,680	4,580	5,494,100	23,659,521
Nevada	3,886,640	0	3,886,640	479,279	0	479,279	4,365,919
New Hampshire	15,671,860	0	15,671,860	9,962,906	0	9,962,906	25,634,766
New Jersey	76,864,515	0	76,864,515	31,842,801	0	31,842,801	108,707,316
New Mexico	10,346,930	811,668	9,535,262	1,277,544	101,709	1,175,835	10,711,097
New York	250,974,277	405,713	250,568,564	108,654,132	176,826	108,477,306	359,045,870
North Carolina	37,730,144	671,005	37,059,139	4,652,675	82,744	4,569,931	41,629,070
North Dakota	15,771,345	3,229,714	12,541,631	4,769,552	975,531	3,794,021	16,335,652
Ohio	101,350,302	0	101,350,302	30,653,466	0	30,653,466	132,003,768
Oklahoma	15,728,845	1,442,779	14,286,066	1,939,595	177,964	1,761,631	16,047,697
Oregon	24,591,465	569,315	24,022,150	3,059,026	71,159	2,987,867	27,010,017
Pennsylvania	134,810,209	0	134,810,209	56,948,486	0	56,948,486	191,758,695
Rhode Island	13,628,926	38,617	13,590,309	7,246,043	20,531	7,225,512	20,815,821
South Carolina	13,589,900	0	13,589,900	1,675,832	0	1,675,832	15,265,732
South Dakota	12,806,090	2,275,558	10,530,532	3,873,711	688,746	3,184,965	13,715,497
Tennessee	27,583,705	0	27,583,705	3,401,471	0	3,401,471	30,985,176
Texas	45,044,208	0	45,044,208	5,554,604	0	5,554,604	50,598,812
Utah	14,743,151	291,095	14,452,056	4,459,523	88,948	4,370,575	18,822,631
Vermont	11,746,617	0	11,746,617	7,623,880	0	7,623,880	19,370,497
Virginia	38,943,773	0	38,943,773	4,802,332	0	4,802,332	43,746,105
Washington	40,449,571	1,649,619	38,799,952	5,031,676	205,209	4,826,467	43,626,419
West Virginia	17,934,982	0	17,934,982	2,222,171	0	2,222,171	20,157,153
Wisconsin	70,537,552	0	70,537,552	21,334,129	0	21,334,129	91,871,681
Wyoming	5,903,426	210,000	5,693,426	1,785,495	64,116	1,721,379	7,414,805

### **Tribal allotments**

The LIHEAP statute and the HHS block grant regulations provide for Federally-recognized Indian Tribes, State-recognized Indian Tribes, and Tribal Organizations applying on behalf of eligible Tribes to receive LIHEAP funds directly from HHS, rather than receiving LIHEAP assistance from the States. In such cases, section 2604(d)(2) of the LIHEAP statute directs that each Tribe's LIHEAP Regular Block Grant allotment bear the same ratio to the allotment of the State in which the Tribe is located as the number of eligible Tribal households bears to the number of eligible households in the State. A larger allotment amount may be agreed upon by the Tribe and State.

Table I-5 shows the direct-funded Tribal grantees for each State and the amount set aside for Regular Block Grant allotments and Emergency Contingency allotments.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization</b>	<b>Regular Block Grant allotments</b>	<b>Emergency contingency allotments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total	\$21,529,610	\$6,546,933	\$28,076,543
<b>Alabama</b>			
Ma-Chis Lower Creek Indian Tribe	3,654	450	4,104
Mowa Band of Choctaw Indians	54,243	6,689	60,932
Poarch Band of Creek Indians <sup>2</sup>	41,050	5,045	46,095
United Cherokee Ani-Yun-Wiya Nation	18,991	2,342	21,333
<b>Alaska</b>			
Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association	92,469	51,477	143,946
Assn. of Village Council Presidents	1,496,936	833,337	2,330,273
Kenaitze Indian Tribe	73,645	40,998	114,643
Kuskokwim Native Association	224,568	125,016	349,584
Orutsararmuit Native Council	89,167	49,638	138,805
Seldovia Village	7,596	4,228	11,824
Tanana Chiefs Conference	839,235	467,197	1,306,432
Tlingit and Haida Central Council	478,859	266,577	745,436
Yakutat Tlingit Tribe	21,656	12,056	33,712
<b>Arizona</b>			
Cocopah Tribe	5,492	678	6,170
Colorado River Indian Tribes <sup>3</sup>	16,407	2,020	18,427
Gila River Pima-Maricopa Community	55,430	6,835	62,265
N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC) <sup>4</sup>	3,353	422	3,775
Navajo Nation <sup>5</sup>	484,916	57,998	542,914
Pascua Yaqui Tribe	21,175	2,611	23,786
Quechan Tribe <sup>3</sup>	1,614	149	1,763
Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community	20,452	2,522	22,974
San Carlos Apache Tribe	33,725	4,159	37,884
<b>California</b>			
Berry Creek Rancheria	7,190	886	8,076
Bishop Paiute	22,787	2,810	25,597
Colorado River Indian Tribes <sup>3</sup>	1,301	164	1,465
Coyote Valley Pomo Band	5,973	737	6,710
Enterprise Rancheria	2,765	341	3,106
Hoop Valley Tribe	49,557	6,111	55,668
Hopland Band	7,522	927	8,449
Karuk Tribe	35,951	4,434	40,385

<sup>1</sup> No Tribe received Leveraging or REACH funds because no appropriation was made for such programs in FY 2008.

<sup>2</sup> This Tribe, which sited its administrative offices in Alabama, served households in Alabama and Florida. Therefore, this table presents this Tribe under Alabama and Florida.

<sup>3</sup> This Tribal consortium, which sited its administrative offices in Arizona, served households in Arizona and California. Therefore, this table presents this consortium under Arizona and California.

<sup>4</sup> This Tribal consortium, which sited its administrative offices in California, served households in California and Arizona. Therefore, this table presents this consortium under California and Arizona.

<sup>5</sup> This Tribe; which sited its administrative offices in Arizona; served households in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Therefore, this table presents this Tribe under Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.



**Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization</b>	<b>Regular Block Grant allotments</b>	<b>Emergency contingency allotments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>California (continued)</b>			
Mooretown Rancheria	20,520	2,530	23,050
N. Cal. Ind. Devel. Council, Inc.(NCIDC) <sup>4</sup>	320,140	39,469	359,609
Pinoleville Rancheria	9,180	1,132	10,312
Pit River Tribe	43,086	5,313	48,399
Quartz Valley	4,314	532	4,846
Quechan Tribe <sup>3</sup>	20,331	2,558	22,889
Redding Rancheria	53,207	6,561	59,768
Redwood Valley	2,434	300	2,734
Riverside-San Bernardino Indian Health	49,446	6,098	55,544
Round Valley	31,803	3,921	35,724
S. Cal. Tribal Chairmen's Association	5,586	689	6,275
Sherwood Valley Rancheria	8,075	996	9,071
Smith River Rancheria	3,650	450	4,100
Southern Indian Health Council	4,701	580	5,281
Yurok Tribe	64,490	7,952	72,442
<b>Florida</b>			
Poarch Band of Creek Indians <sup>2</sup>	6,804	856	7,660
<b>Idaho</b>			
Coeur d'Alene Tribe	37,439	4,657	42,096
Nez Perce Tribe	86,635	10,777	97,412
Shoshone-Bannock Tribes (Fort Hall)	476,495	59,274	535,769
<b>Indiana</b>			
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians <sup>6</sup>	6,664	2,035	8,699
<b>Kansas</b>			
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska <sup>7</sup>	41,400	12,623	54,023
<b>Maine</b>			
Aroostook Band of Micmac Indians	116,647	85,787	202,434
Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians	116,647	85,787	202,434
Passamaquoddy Tribe—Indian Township	222,567	192,578	415,145
Passamaquoddy Tribe--Pleasant Point	310,521	173,962	484,483
Penobscot Tribe	213,719	182,690	396,409
<b>Massachusetts</b>			
Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe	33,119	17,478	50,597
<b>Michigan</b>			
Grand Traverse Ottawa/Chippewa Band	42,548	12,868	55,416
Inter-Tribal Council of Michigan	80,904	24,469	105,373
Keweenaw Bay Indian Community	112,275	33,958	146,233

<sup>6</sup> This Tribe, which sited its administrative offices in Michigan, served households in Michigan and Indiana. Therefore, this table presents this Tribe under Michigan and Indiana.

<sup>7</sup> This Tribe, which sited its administrative offices in Kansas, served households in Kansas and Nebraska. Therefore, this table presents this Tribe under Kansas and Nebraska.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization</b>	<b>Regular Block Grant allotments</b>	<b>Emergency contingency allotments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Michigan (continued)</b>			
Little River Band of Ottawa Indians	20,575	6,223	26,798
Pokagon Band of Potawatomi Indians <sup>6</sup>	70,490	21,320	91,810
Sault Ste. Marie Chippewa Tribe	500,000	152,658	652,658
<b>Mississippi</b>			
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians	27,803	3,428	31,231
<b>Montana</b>			
Assiniboiné and Sioux Tribes (Fort Peck)	566,143	171,230	737,373
Blackfeet Tribe	646,305	195,475	841,780
Chippewa-Cree Tribe	165,347	50,009	215,356
Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes	633,777	191,686	825,463
Fort Belknap Community	227,958	68,946	296,904
Northern Cheyenne Tribe	298,103	90,161	388,264
<b>Nebraska</b>			
United Tribes of Kansas and SE Nebraska <sup>7</sup>	15,000	4,580	19,580
<b>New Mexico</b>			
Five Sandoval Indian Pueblos	17,513	2,160	19,673
Jicarilla Apache Tribe	17,446	2,152	19,598
Navajo Nation <sup>5</sup>	651,241	81,925	733,166
Pueblo of Jemez	13,369	1,649	15,018
Pueblo of Laguna	34,759	4,286	39,045
Pueblo of Nambe	13,705	1,690	15,395
Pueblo of Zuni	63,635	7,847	71,482
<b>New York</b>			
Seneca Nation	202,472	88,168	290,640
St. Regis Mohawk Band	203,241	88,658	291,899
<b>North Carolina</b>			
Lumbee Tribe	671,005	82,744	753,749
<b>North Dakota</b>			
Spirit Lake Tribe	703,328	211,766	915,094
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe <sup>8</sup>	622,984	187,960	810,944
Three Affiliated Tribes (Fort Berthold)	578,748	175,079	753,827
Turtle Mountain Chippewa Band	1,324,654	400,726	1,725,380
<b>Oklahoma</b>			
Absentee Shawnee Tribe	9,162	1,130	10,292
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town	5,873	724	6,597
Apache Tribe of Oklahoma	7,893	973	8,866
Caddo Indian Tribe	9,209	1,135	10,344
Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma	569,285	70,201	639,486

<sup>8</sup> This Tribe, which sited its administrative offices in North Dakota, served households in North Dakota and South Dakota. Therefore, this table presents this Tribe under North Dakota and South Dakota.

**Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization</b>	<b>Regular Block Grant allotments</b>	<b>Emergency contingency allotments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Oklahoma (continued)</b>			
Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes	29,834	3,679	33,513
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma	76,642	9,451	86,093
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma	215,171	26,533	241,704
Citizen Band Potawatomi	12,027	1,484	13,511
Comanche Indian Tribe	34,357	4,237	38,594
Delaware Nation of Western Oklahoma	4,000	499	4,499
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	499	4,499
Kialegee Tribal Town	4,000	499	4,499
Kickapoo Tribe of Oklahoma	7,987	985	8,972
Kiowa Indian Tribe	28,753	3,546	32,299
Miami Tribe	4,698	580	5,278
Modoc Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	499	4,499
Muscogee (Creek) Nation	143,625	17,711	161,336
Osage Tribe	54,398	6,708	61,106
Otoe-Missouria Tribe	4,322	533	4,855
Ottawa Tribe of Oklahoma	4,000	499	4,499
Pawnee Tribe	4,886	603	5,489
Ponca Tribe	10,571	1,304	11,875
Quapaw Tribe	11,558	1,425	12,983
Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma	10,131	1,250	11,381
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma	28,471	3,511	31,982
Seneca-Cayuga Tribe	5,591	690	6,281
Shawnee Tribe	4,000	499	4,499
Tonkawa Tribe	4,000	499	4,499
United Keetowah	122,154	15,063	137,217
Wichita and Affiliated Tribes	4,181	516	4,697
Wyandotte Nation	4,000	499	4,499
<b>Oregon</b>			
Conf. Tribe of Coos-Lower Umpqua	37,000	4,634	41,634
Conf. Tribes of Grand Ronde	118,845	14,885	133,730
Conf. Tribes of Siletz Indians	114,665	14,362	129,027
Conf. Tribes of Warm Springs	114,665	14,362	129,027
Cow Creek Band of Umpqua Indians	12,000	1,503	13,503
Klamath Tribe	172,140	21,413	193,553
<b>Rhode Island</b>			
Narragansett Indian Tribe	38,617	20,531	59,148
<b>South Dakota</b>			
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	361,178	109,239	470,417
Lower Brule Sioux Tribe	48,669	14,720	63,389
Oglala Sioux Tribe	747,972	226,225	974,197
Rosebud Sioux Tribe	589,156	178,190	767,346
Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe	238,224	72,052	310,276
Standing Rock Sioux Tribe <sup>8</sup>	146,912	44,935	191,847

**Table I-5. LIHEAP: Funding breakdown for Indian Tribes and Tribal Organizations, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Indian Tribe or Tribal Organization</b>	<b>Regular Block Grant allotments</b>	<b>Emergency contingency allotments</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>South Dakota (continued)</b>			
Yankton Sioux Tribe	143,447	43,385	186,832
<b>Utah</b>			
Navajo Nation <sup>5</sup>	131,095	40,098	171,193
Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah	60,000	18,319	78,319
Ute Tribe (Uintah and Ouray)	100,000	30,531	130,531
<b>Washington</b>			
Colville Confederated Tribes	342,608	42,618	385,226
Hoh Tribe	8,460	1,060	9,520
Jamestown S’Klallam Tribe	9,991	1,243	11,234
Kalispel Indian Community	9,991	1,243	11,234
Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe	24,432	3,040	27,472
Lummi Indian Tribe	101,083	12,574	113,657
Makah Indian Tribe	78,836	9,807	88,643
Muckleshoot Indian Tribe	36,081	4,488	40,569
Nooksack Indian Tribe	27,748	3,451	31,199
Port Gamble S’Klallam Tribe	16,665	2,073	18,738
Puyallup Tribe	112,733	14,023	126,756
Quileute Tribe	32,198	4,005	36,203
Quinault Tribe	87,735	10,913	98,648
Samish Tribe	33,290	4,141	37,431
Small Tribes Organization of Western Washington	53,272	6,627	59,899
South Puget Intertribal Planning Agency	112,531	13,999	126,530
Spokane Tribe	70,544	8,775	79,319
Suquamish Tribe	9,991	1,243	11,234
Swinomish Indians	42,755	5,318	48,073
Tulalip Tribe	75,519	9,394	84,913
Yakama Indian Nation	363,156	45,174	408,330
<b>Wyoming</b>			
Northern Arapaho Nation	210,000	64,116	274,116

### **Insular Area (Territory) allotments**

Section 2604(b)(1) of the LIHEAP statute mandates that, “after evaluating the extent to which each jurisdiction. . . requires assistance under this paragraph for the fiscal year involved,” HHS “shall apportion not less than one-tenth of 1 percent, and not more than one-half of 1 percent, of the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year to carry out this title on the basis of need among” the following Insular Areas: Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Under the HHS block grant regulations, these eligible Insular Areas are entitled to receive the same percent of the total LIHEAP appropriation (approximately 0.14 percent) as they had received in FY 1981.

The five eligible Insular Areas received FY 2008 LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds and Emergency Contingency funds, as indicated in Table I-6.

**Table I-6. LIHEAP: Regular Block Grant funds, Emergency Contingency funds, Leveraging Incentive funds, and REACH funds, by Insular Area, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Insular Area	Regular Block Grant allotment	Emergency contingency allotments	Total funds
Total	\$2,681,077	\$332,717	\$3,013,794
American Samoa	44,351	5,504	49,855
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	2,413,768	299,543	2,713,311
Guam	97,237	12,068	109,305
Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas	33,773	4,191	37,964
U.S. Virgin Islands	91,948	11,411	103,359

### ***Uses of LIHEAP funds***

HHS obtains estimates of States' program obligations through the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*, as described in Appendix A. National estimates of States' obligations by use of total funds available are shown in Table I-7, while State-level estimates are shown in Table I-8.

**Table I-7. National estimates of States' uses of Federal LIHEAP funds, as authorized by the LIHEAP statute, FY 2008<sup>2</sup>**

Uses of LIHEAP funds	Number of States	Estimated obligations	Percent of funds
Total <sup>3</sup>	51	\$2,739,902,307	100.0%
Heating assistance	51	1,460,139,213	53.3
Cooling assistance	15	85,950,260	3.1
Crisis assistance	48	520,677,595	19.0
Weatherization assistance	44	276,265,323	10.1
Carryover to following fiscal year	30	70,408,711	2.6
Administrative costs	51	230,013,663	8.4
Unobligated FY 2008 Emergency Contingency funds	24	61,795,472	2.3
Development of leveraging incentive programs	7	492,236	0.0 <sup>4</sup>
Assurance 16 activities	23	33,479,582	1.2

<sup>1</sup> No Insular Area received Leveraging or REACH funds because no appropriation was made for such programs in FY 2008.

<sup>2</sup> The sources of these funds are shown in Table I-2.

<sup>3</sup> Includes \$680,252 (less than 0.1 percent of the funds) for a State's LIHEAP management information system.

<sup>4</sup> Less than 0.1 percent.

**Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of uses of funds, by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2009	Unobligated Emergency Contingency funds	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Total <sup>4</sup>
Total	\$1,460,139,213	\$85,950,260	\$520,677,595	\$276,265,323	\$70,408,711	\$61,795,472	\$492,236	\$33,479,582	\$230,013,663	\$2,739,902,307
Alabama	7,225,588	5,329,604	6,191,292	747,453	1,002,671	1,158,698	0	238,935	1,758,710	23,652,951
Alaska	9,101,924	0	1,290,413	498,563	514,178	1,172,787	0	0	706,107	13,283,972
Arizona <sup>5</sup>	6,326,753	0	790,839	1,150,042	0	0	35,000	463,399	869,219	9,635,252
Arkansas	6,341,564	0	5,267,648	1,343,568	0	0	0	380,000	1,481,419	14,814,199
California <sup>5 6</sup>	32,374,919	0	31,785,402	25,528,350	0	0	0	5,112,375	10,533,450	105,334,496
Colorado <sup>6 7</sup>	31,739,159	0	2,000,000	5,009,917	2,368,116	0	0	0	4,132,570	45,249,762
Connecticut <sup>8</sup>	44,295,094	0	14,717,800	0	580,653	6,962,123	0	1,000,000	5,270,170	72,825,840
Delaware	5,296,089	175,000	400,490	500,000	432,000	266,152	35,000	0	558,080	7,662,811
Dist. of Col.	4,271,853	0	1,447,335	751,947	86,322	311,412	0	163,387	641,493	7,673,749
Florida	4,221,689	5,655,949	13,988,194	4,303,541	2,533,159	1,299,933	0	0	2,505,537	34,508,002
Georgia	15,591,502	6,897,293	4,301,472	2,284,659	0	0	0	0	2,102,897	31,177,823
Hawaii <sup>5</sup>	2,258,362	0	16,285	0	0	24,029	0	0	240,296	2,538,972
Idaho <sup>6</sup>	9,808,932	0	351,552	1,764,843	631,410	0	35,000	589,382	1,156,885	14,338,004
Illinois <sup>6</sup>	90,976,720	5,836,050	10,756,975	20,927,531	0	0	0	6,043,244	14,675,384	149,215,904

<sup>1</sup> Data were collected from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*. See Appendix A for a copy of the Survey.

<sup>2</sup> LIHEAP funds used to identify, develop, and demonstrate leveraging incentive programs. Grantees may spend up to a certain amount of their LIHEAP funds to conduct such activities each fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup> LIHEAP funds used to provide services that encourage and enable households to reduce their home energy needs and thereby the need for energy assistance, including needs assessments, counseling and assistance with energy vendors.

<sup>4</sup> No funds were awarded for the Leveraging Incentive Program or the Residential Energy Assistance Challenge (REACH) program (to help low income households reduce their energy vulnerability) for FY 2008. Total includes \$680,252 for management information system technology in Minnesota.

<sup>5</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; energy assistance provided in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported funds under heating assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Energy crisis assistance benefits include funds for emergency heating/cooling repairs or replacements for the following States: California (\$12,769,957 that includes funds for severe weather energy assistance and transportation services), Colorado (\$2,000,000), Idaho (\$125,000), Illinois (\$513,7512), Maine (\$81,800—including Clean, Tune, Evaluate Program), Michigan (\$513,512), Minnesota (\$5,397,030), New Jersey (\$3,993,764), New York (\$5,848,047), North Carolina (\$2,278,052), North Dakota (\$527,847), South Dakota (—), Oregon (\$109,738), Rhode Island (\$600,000), Utah (\$266,646), Washington (\$610,737), and Wyoming (\$219,165).

<sup>7</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>8</sup> Heating assistance includes \$438,607 in furnace repairs/replacements. Crisis assistance includes \$5,478,761 for Safety Net Benefits for households that had exhausted both their heating assistance and winter crisis benefits, were in a life-threatening situation, and were unable to secure shelter with adequate heat.

**Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of uses of funds, by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2009	Unobligated Emergency Contingency funds	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Total <sup>4</sup>
Indiana <sup>9</sup>	40,374,284	4,113,369	10,966,134	7,779,805	333,490	0	0	3,377,603	6,755,207	73,699,892
Iowa	35,232,128	0	1,969,105	5,217,926	3,936,115	0	0	1,008,057	3,066,010	50,429,341
Kansas <sup>7</sup>	22,285,188	0	0	2,548,397	1,458,930	384,406	0	0	2,105,688	28,782,609
Kentucky	9,929,014	0	14,093,156	4,017,742	0	0	30,000	0	2,518,273	30,588,185
Louisiana	3,930,192	6,877,836	3,097,644	2,315,036	0	840,121	0	771,679	1,980,064	19,812,572
Maine <sup>6</sup>	35,629,570	0	1,759,614	4,475,723	0	0	0	394,340	2,993,127	45,252,374
Maryland <sup>7 10</sup>	28,512,621	0	0	750,000	1,920,944	1,535,360	0	0	3,591,304	36,310,229
Massachusetts <sup>7</sup>	108,113,527	0	0	8,500,000	443,237	11,497,234	35,000	2,900,005	12,118,264	143,607,267
Michigan <sup>6</sup>	61,784,639	0	52,269,433	3,332,633	11,512,722	5,229,243	0	0	14,058,913	148,187,583
Minnesota <sup>6 11</sup>	65,071,508	0	19,146,985	5,026,777	0	0	0	4,133,263	8,435,291	102,494,076
Mississippi	7,922,809	5,737,207	690,802	0	205,654	0	0	727,161	1,644,816	16,928,449
Missouri	30,523,691	0	26,381,090	0	0	8,419,680	0	0	5,698,421	71,022,882
Montana	11,226,275	0	294,025	2,469,265	1,467,493	0	0	549,436	780,103	16,786,597
Nebraska <sup>4</sup>	11,332,018	774,526	7,072,216	2,709,263	1,289,643	0	0	0	2,031,946	25,209,612
Nevada <sup>5 12</sup>	4,922,737	0	176,442	180,735	0	0	0	0	62,938	5,342,852
New Hampshire <sup>7</sup>	21,010,791	0	650,702	1,300,000	567,256	3,192,599	0	625,000	1,998,334	29,344,682
New Jersey <sup>6 13</sup>	65,831,323	4,044,700	23,711,229	5,406,271	7,446,818	0	0	0	10,896,068	117,336,409
New Mexico	6,124,441	0	2,762,714	1,402,056	0	379,874	0	0	1,071,110	11,740,195
New York <sup>6</sup>	174,364,004	0	91,470,781	53,856,880	4,392,573	0	287,236	0	36,041,274	360,412,748
North Carolina <sup>6</sup>	15,160,049	0	18,146,025	4,884,141	3,984,934	0	0	0	3,085,787	45,260,936
North Dakota <sup>6 14</sup>	15,624,204	0	1,162,776	0	0	0	0	0	1,634,282	18,421,262
Ohio <sup>15</sup>	84,510,927	0	27,194,911	19,800,565	1,093,553	4,909,858	0	0	13,200,376	150,710,190

<sup>9</sup> Crisis assistance includes \$263,605 for Summer Fill program.

<sup>10</sup> Weatherization assistance funds were used for furnace repairs/replacements.

<sup>11</sup> Crisis assistance funds include \$529,210 for Reach Out For Warmth Program. Total funds include \$680,252 for State's eHeat Electronic Household Automatic Technology.

<sup>12</sup> Crisis assistance funds include \$8,175 for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

<sup>13</sup> Crisis assistance funds include \$131,637 for furnace restart and \$825 for utility restoration.

<sup>14</sup> Weatherization services were performed in FY 2008 with FY 2007 funds.

<sup>15</sup> Ohio received a waiver for FY 2008 that increased from 15% to up to 25% the maximum amount of LIHEAP funds allotted or available for weatherization or other energy related home repair.

**Table I-8. LIHEAP: Estimated amounts of uses of funds, by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Heating assistance benefits	Cooling assistance benefits	Energy crisis assistance benefits	Weatherization assistance benefits	Carryover to FY 2009	Unobligated Emergency Contingency funds	Development of leveraging resources <sup>2</sup>	Assurance 16 activities <sup>3</sup>	Administrative and planning costs	Total <sup>4</sup>
Oklahoma <sup>16</sup>	6,657,905	5,246,290	1,790,588	944,998	982,271	686,075	0	0	1,510,270	17,818,397
Oregon <sup>6</sup>	19,004,968	0	2,054,893	3,242,990	1,554,201	1,134,647	0	905,805	2,402,215	30,299,719
Pennsylvania	93,886,519	0	64,665,685	26,106,340	12,728,831	0	0	0	11,131,230	208,518,605
Rhode Island <sup>6</sup>	9,506,292	0	5,271,100	2,034,257	1,052,863	1,919,992	0	470,000	1,687,698	21,942,202
South Carolina	4,129,405	1,349,781	7,371,380	2,038,485	1,000,721	0	0	722,968	1,056,948	17,669,688
South Dakota	10,861,871	0	333,763	1,561,567	0	0	0	0	958,296	13,715,497
Tennessee	16,849,789	2,000,010	5,938,343	3,098,517	0	0	0	0	3,098,517	30,985,176
Texas	5,535,177	24,550,819	7,819,749	7,371,653	0	0	0	2,649,962	5,210,983	53,138,343
Utah <sup>6</sup>	14,760,493	0	596,646	2,073,354	824,992	700,121	0	83,081	1,496,539	20,535,226
Vermont	15,117,618	0	1,830,384	0	0	2,486,774	0	0	1,953,156	21,387,932
Virginia	24,902,337	7,361,826	5,358,204	5,905,724	2,710,893	1,870,240	0	0	4,374,610	52,483,834
Washington <sup>6 7</sup>	29,288,231	0	610,737	6,500,000	1,352,068	4,826,467	35,000	170,500	4,000,000	46,783,003
West Virginia	9,992,255	0	5,761,562	2,945,680	0	587,647	0	0	2,076,110	21,363,254
Wisconsin	63,850,441	0	14,136,178	11,658,129	0	0	0	0	6,159,471	95,804,219
Wyoming <sup>6</sup>	6,549,824	0	816,902	0	0	0	0	0	497,807	7,864,533

<sup>16</sup> Crisis assistance includes \$116,914 for life threatening medical situations.



## **II. Home Energy Data**

Part II of this report presents home energy consumption and expenditure data. The primary data source for this part is the Department of Energy's (DOE's) 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), which has energy consumption and expenditures data for calendar year 2005. For this report, the 2005 space heating and cooling consumption and expenditures have been adjusted to reflect FY 2008 weather and fuel prices. This is described in Appendix A. Therefore, any residential energy or home energy consumption and expenditure data presented in Part II have been adjusted from the 2005 RECS for years after 2005.

Presented below are national and regional data on total residential energy consumption and expenditures. These include home heating and home cooling. Appendix A includes an explanation of the source of data and the data calculations for the home energy estimates presented in Part II.

### ***Total residential energy data***

Total residential energy includes a variety of uses, such as refrigeration, cooking, lighting, water heating, and space heating and cooling. By statute, LIHEAP targets assistance to that portion of total residential energy that covers home heating and home cooling costs. In FY 2008, home heating was 32 percent of the residential energy bill for low income households, and home cooling made up 11 percent.

Low income households had average residential energy consumption of 84.9 mmBTUs (11.8 percent less than all households) and average energy expenditures of \$1,883 (almost 13.3 percent less than all households). Their mean individual residential energy burden was 14.1 percent. This is almost twice that for all households and almost four times that for non low income households.

Average residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households were \$2,104, about 12 percent higher than that for all low income households. The mean individual residential energy burden was 16.8 percent, 2.7 percentage points higher than that for low income households.

Table II-1 provides data on the percentage of the residential energy bill that is attributable to five main categories of end use. The category for appliances, such as refrigeration, lights, and cooking, accounted for about 30 percent of residential energy expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Water heating expenditures represented about 16 percent of residential expenditures for LIHEAP recipient households. Table II-1 also provides data on residential energy expenditures by each major end use by the following four income groups:

- All households represent the total number of households in the U.S;
- Non low income households represent those households with annual incomes above the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income;
- Low income households represent those households with annual incomes under the LIHEAP income maximum of the greater of 150 percent of the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income; and
- LIHEAP recipient households represent those low income households that received Federal fuel assistance.

Residential energy expenditures of low income households are distributed in roughly the same way as

those of all households. However, LIHEAP recipients spent a higher proportion of their annual residential expenditures for space heating and a lower proportion for space cooling than did other groups. LIHEAP recipient households spent 40 percent of their annual residential expenditures for space heating, eight percentage points more than did the average low income household. LIHEAP recipient households spent seven percent for space cooling, about 64 percent of the proportion spent by low income households.

**Table II-1. Percent of household residential energy expenditures, by major end uses, United States, FY 2008**

<b>End Use</b>	<b>All Households</b>	<b>Non Low Income Households</b>	<b>Low Income Households</b>	<b>LIHEAP Recipient Households</b>
Space heating	30%	28%	32%	40%
Space cooling	12	13	11	7
Water heating	15	15	16	16
Refrigeration	8	8	8	7
Appliances	35	36	33	30
All uses	100	100	100	100

The LIHEAP statute identifies “households with the lowest incomes and highest home energy costs” as one of the groups with the “highest home energy needs.” However, the statute does not furnish an operational definition that can be used to identify such households. “Home energy burden” can be defined as the share of annual household income that is used to pay annual home energy bills. Home energy burden varies significantly between income groups. For example, households with incomes under \$10,000 have average home energy burdens of 6.3 percent, while those with incomes above \$50,000 have average home energy burdens of 0.9 percent. Lower income households tend to have higher home energy burdens than higher income households.

Home energy burden also varies significantly among income groups. One tenth of the households with incomes below \$10,000 have a home energy burden less than 1.6 percent, while one tenth have a home energy burden greater than 22.2 percent. Home energy burden is not simply a function of income, but also is affected by the size of the household’s home energy bill.

Table II-2 presents data on average annual residential energy consumption, expenditures, and energy burden (the percent of income spent on energy), by fuel type for all household types. In FY 2008, average residential energy consumption for all households was 96.3 million British Thermal Units (mmBTUs) and average expenditures were \$2,172. The mean individual residential energy burden for all households was 7.4 percent of income.

**Table II-2. Average annual household total residential energy expenditures, by main fuel type, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Main Heating Fuel	Fuel Consumption (mmBTUs) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>3</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>5</sup>
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	96.3	\$2,172	7.4%	4.4%	3.2%
Natural gas	112.3	2,074	6.3	4.0	3.1
Electricity	61.2	1,811	7.1	4.0	2.7
Fuel oil	146.9	4,127	14.6	8.6	6.1
Kerosene	53.5	1,583	10.4	7.8	2.3
LPG <sup>6</sup>	107.5	3,003	10.1	6.8	4.4
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	102.5	\$2,328	3.7%	3.2%	2.6%
Natural gas	117.0	2,228	3.4	3.0	2.5
Electricity	65.9	1,952	3.3	2.9	2.2
Fuel oil	155.9	4,414	6.7	6.0	5.0
Kerosene	60.5 <sup>7</sup>	1,634 <sup>7</sup>	4.8	5.0	1.9
LPG <sup>6</sup>	115.3	3,141	5.4	5.0	3.6
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	84.9	\$1,883	14.1%	9.7%	10.8%
Natural gas	102.4	1,748	12.4	8.9	10.0
Electricity	53.2	1,572	13.4	8.4	9.0
Fuel oil	132.9	3,686	26.7	20.2	21.2
Kerosene	52.2	1,574	11.4	9.2	9.0
LPG <sup>6</sup>	92.9	2,743	18.8	14.8	15.8
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	103.8	\$2,104	16.8%	10.9%	14.4%
Natural gas	114.2	1,874	14.8	10.6	12.8
Electricity	49.2	1,284	15.1	9.3	8.8
Fuel oil	150.2	4,178	29.4	29.6	28.6
Kerosene	74.3 <sup>7</sup>	1,790 <sup>7</sup>	18.9	15.4	12.3
LPG <sup>6</sup>	105.7	3,303	18.3	12.0	22.6

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS), adjusted to reflect FY 2008 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel prices. Data represent residential energy usage from October 2007 through September 2008.

<sup>2</sup> A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

<sup>3</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2008 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on calculation of energy burden.

<sup>4</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2008 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>5</sup> Mean group energy burden has been calculated by: (1) calculating average residential energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2008; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2008 Current Population Survey's Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC).

<sup>6</sup> Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

<sup>7</sup> This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

**Table II-3. Total residential energy, by census region: Mean individual burden of average annual expenditures, FY 2008**

Census Region	All Fuels		Main Heating Fuel									
	Dollars <sup>1</sup>	Percent <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas		Electricity		Fuel Oil		Kerosene		LPG	
			Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$2,172	7.4%	\$2,074	6.3%	\$1,811	7.1%	\$4,127	14.6%	\$1,583	10.4%	\$3,003	10.1%
Non low income households	2,328	3.7	2,228	3.4	1,952	3.3	4,414	6.7	1,634 <sup>3</sup>	4.8	3,141	5.4
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	1,883	14.1	1,748	12.4	1,572	13.4	3,686	26.7	1,574	11.4	2,743	18.8
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	2,104	16.8	1,874	14.8	1,284	15.1	4,178	29.4	1,790 <sup>3</sup>	18.9	3,303	18.3
Northeast												
All households	\$2,899	9.7%	\$2,342	7.1%	\$1,741	7.6%	\$4,298	15.0%	\$1,255	10.4%	\$3,804	10.9%
Non low income households	2,899	9.7	2,342	7.1	1,741	7.6	4,298	15.0	1,255	10.4	3,804	10.9
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	2,484	17.2	1,947	12.5	1,634	12.7	3,755	27.2	1,066 <sup>3</sup>	11.3	3,599 <sup>3</sup>	24.4
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	2,750	19.4	2,038	13.9	1,547	17.0	4,256	29.0	2,097 <sup>3</sup>	27.0	2,480 <sup>3</sup>	12.9
Midwest												
All households	\$2,102	7.2%	\$2,069	7.3%	\$1,422	5.8%	\$3,418	13.4%	\$2,113 <sup>3</sup>	9.5%	\$3,323	7.7%
Non low income households	2,240	3.6	2,182	3.5	1,564	3.0	3,637	6.3	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	3,325	5.1
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	1,868	13.4	1,876	13.9	1,246	9.3	3,141	22.3	2,113 <sup>3</sup>	9.5	3,314	17.5
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	1,954	18.0	1,991	17.3	1,220	20.3	3,828 <sup>3</sup>	35.7	1,609 <sup>3</sup>	6.6	2,929 <sup>3</sup>	15.5
South												
All households	\$2,086	7.7%	\$2,236	6.6%	\$1,932	7.6%	\$3,190	13.4%	\$1,613	10.9%	\$2,668	11.7%
Non low income households	2,236	3.9	2,422	3.9	2,056	3.6	3,042	6.8	1,388 <sup>3</sup>	4.8	2,760	6.0
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	1,799	15.0	1,776	13.2	1,699	15.2	3,513 <sup>3</sup>	27.9	1,700	12.6	2,551	19.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	1,932	16.5	1,834	14.3	1,370	16.0	3,180 <sup>3</sup>	36.4	1,743 <sup>3</sup>	18.6	3,654 <sup>3</sup>	22.2
West												
All households	\$1,773	5.0%	\$1,720	4.1%	\$1,620	5.8%	\$3,904	9.8%	\$1,510 <sup>3</sup>	8.0%	\$2,952	9.7%
Non low income households	1,939	2.8	1,877	2.7	1,781	2.6	3,844 <sup>3</sup>	6.5	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	3,234	5.0
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	1,390	10.0	1,249	8.4	1,365	10.8	4,227 <sup>3</sup>	27.7	1,510 <sup>3</sup>	8.0	2,476	17.6
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	1,312	9.0	1,208	9.6	1,067	8.1	4,258 <sup>3</sup>	4.5	NC <sup>6</sup>	NC <sup>6</sup>	3,158 <sup>3</sup>	10.4

<sup>1</sup> Estimates are derived from the 2005 RECS. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for heating degree days, cooling degree days, and fuel price estimates for FY 2008. Expenditures represent the costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG delivered and billed costs for natural gas and electricity. Expenditure data are not collected for other fuels.

<sup>2</sup> Represents the percent of household income used for residential energy expenditures. For individual households, FY 2008 income is estimated by inflating income reported in the 2005 RECS by the consumer price index (CPI) and FY 2008 energy expenditures are estimated by adjusting energy expenditures reported in the 2005 RECS for changes in weather and energy prices. FY 2008 residential energy burden for each household is computed as estimated FY 2008 residential energy expenditures divided by estimated FY 2008 annual income. Mean individual residential burden is computed by computing the mean of the individual values.

<sup>3</sup> This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

<sup>4</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>5</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>6</sup> NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

## Home heating data

This part presents data on main heating fuel type, home heating consumption, home heating expenditures, and home heating burden.

### Main heating fuel type

Table II-4 shows that, according to the 2005 RECS, about half of the households in each income group used natural gas as their main heating fuel. LIHEAP recipient households used natural gas at the highest rate, 60.0 percent. Almost 30 percent of households in each group, except LIHEAP recipient households, used electricity as their main heating fuel. Low income households used electricity at the highest rate, 31.8 percent, and LIHEAP recipient households used electricity at the lowest rate, 19.0 percent. LIHEAP recipient households tended to use fuel oil and kerosene more frequently than did households in other groups.

Other findings from the 2005 RECS show that non low income households increased their use of electricity for home heating from 24.1 percent of households in September 1990 to 29.2 percent in April 2005. Low income households increased their use of electricity as the main heat source from 20 percent in September 1990 to 31.8 percent in April 2005. LIHEAP recipient households' use of electricity as their main heat source rose from 14.4 percent in September 1990 to 19 percent in April 2005.

**Table II-4. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, by census region, April 2005<sup>1</sup>**

Census Region	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other <sup>2</sup>
United States						
All households	52.6%	30.1%	6.9%	0.6%	5.5%	3.2%
Non low income households	55.0	29.2	6.5	0.1	5.5	2.9
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	48.1	31.8	7.8	1.5	5.4	3.7
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	60.0	19.0	12.0	2.4	5.2	1.2
Northeast						
All households	55.5	7.9	30.1	0.9	2.1	3.1
Non low income households	57.7	6.9	29.7	0.2	2.6	2.9
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	52.3	9.3	30.8	1.9	1.5	3.2
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	53.8	8.4	33.6	1.3	2.4	0.5
Midwest						
All households	72.6	13.2	2.7	0.3	7.4	3.5
Non low income households	73.0	11.6	2.4	NC <sup>5</sup>	9.3	3.5
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	72.0	15.8	3.2	0.9	4.2	3.6
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	80.2	13.4	2.5	0.7	2.8	0.5

<sup>1</sup> Data derived from the 2005 RECS represent main heating fuel used in April 2005. Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>4</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>5</sup> NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

**Table II-4. Percent of households using major types of heating fuels, by census region, April 2005<sup>1</sup>**

Census Region	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG	Other <sup>2</sup>
<b>South</b>						
All households	33.7	53.9	1.3	0.9	6.6	2.6
Non low income households	36.6	53.7	1.4	0.3	5.6	1.8
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	28.2	54.5	1.2	2.0	8.5	4.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	44.9	31.1	2.4	7.7	12.4	1.5
<b>West</b>						
All households	60.7	26.7	1.1	0.2	4.3	3.9
Non low income households	65.3	23.4	1.3	NC <sup>5</sup>	3.9	3.8
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	50.2	34.2	0.6	0.7	5.3	4.1
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	54.6	34.0	1.4	NC <sup>5</sup>	4.6	3.6

### **Home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden**

Average annual home heating consumption, expenditures, and burden by fuel type for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households are presented in Table II-5. In FY 2008, average home heating consumption for all households was 39.6 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$640, and mean individual home heating burden was 2.4 percent.

Low income households had average home heating consumption of 37.5 mmBTUs (5.3 percent less than the average for all households) and average home heating expenditures of \$611 (4.5 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home heating burden for low income households was 4.8 percent. This is twice as much as the average home heating burden for all households and more than four times the average home heating burden for non low income households.

Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 53.7 mmBTUs (36 percent higher than the average for all households), and average home heating expenditures were \$839 (about 31 percent higher than the average for all households). Mean individual home heating burden for LIHEAP households was 7.1 percent, 2.3 percentage points higher than the average for low income households and close to three times the average for all households. Average home heating consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 43 percent greater than that for all low income households, because LIHEAP heating assistance recipient households tend to live in colder climate regions. For further details, see the LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008.

<sup>1</sup> Data derived from the 2005 RECS represent main heating fuel used in April 2005. Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

<sup>2</sup> This category includes households using wood, coal, and other minor fuels as a main heating source and households reporting no main fuel.

<sup>3</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>4</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>5</sup> NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

**Table II-5. Average annual household home heating data, by fuel type, United States, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Main heating fuel	Fuel consumption (mmBTUs) <sup>2</sup>	Fuel Expenditures	Mean Individual Burden <sup>3</sup>	Median Individual Burden <sup>4</sup>	Mean Group Burden <sup>5</sup>
<i>All Households</i>					
All fuels	39.6	\$640	2.4%	0.9%	0.9%
Natural Gas	51.6	601	2.2	1.1	0.9
Electricity	8.4	257	1.1	0.5	0.4
Fuel Oil	96.4	2,342	9.3	5.1	3.5
Kerosene	20.0	465	2.7	2.2	0.7
LPG <sup>6</sup>	51.4	1,341	4.5	2.9	2.0
<i>Non Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	40.7	\$656	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%
Natural Gas	51.1	600	1.0	0.7	0.7
Electricity	8.8	270	0.5	0.3	0.3
Fuel Oil	100.1	2,438	3.9	3.2	2.8
Kerosene	24.9 <sup>7</sup>	569 <sup>7</sup>	1.9	1.2	0.6
LPG <sup>6</sup>	57.4	1,451	2.5	2.1	1.7
<i>Low Income Households</i>					
All fuels	37.5	\$611	4.8%	2.2%	3.5%
Natural Gas	52.7	602	4.6	2.9	3.5
Electricity	7.7	235	2.1	1.2	1.3
Fuel Oil	90.8	2,195	17.7	12.1	12.6
Kerosene	19.1	446	2.9	2.2	2.6
LPG <sup>6</sup>	39.9	1,134	8.3	5.8	6.5
<i>LIHEAP Recipient Households</i>					
All fuels	53.7	\$839	7.1%	3.6%	5.7%
Natural Gas	62.7	720	6.6	3.6	4.9
Electricity	8.6	249	3.5	1.6	1.7
Fuel Oil	97.0	2,347	16.5	13.5	16.1
Kerosene	22.1 <sup>7</sup>	489 <sup>7</sup>	4.2	5.7	3.3
LPG <sup>6</sup>	43.3	1,231	7.8	5.2	8.4

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2005 RECS, adjusted to reflect FY 2008 heating degree days and fuel prices. Data represent home energy used from October 2007 through September 2008.

<sup>2</sup> A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

<sup>3</sup> Mean individual burden is calculated by taking the mean, or average, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2008 adjusted RECS data. See Appendix A for information on energy burden calculation.

<sup>4</sup> Median individual burden is calculated by taking the median, or midpoint, of individual heating energy burdens, as calculated from FY 2008 adjusted RECS data.

<sup>5</sup> Mean group heating energy burden has been calculated by: (1) calculating average home heating energy expenditures from the 2005 RECS for each group of households; (2) adjusting those figures for FY 2008; and (3) dividing the adjusted figures by the average income for each group of households from the 2008 CPS ASEC.

<sup>6</sup> Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) refers to any fuel gas supplied to a residence in liquid compressed form, such as propane or butane.

<sup>7</sup> This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

**Table II-6. Main home heating fuel: Average household consumption, by census region, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Census Region	All Fuels <sup>2</sup>	Natural Gas	Electricity	Fuel Oil	Kerosene	LPG
(in MmBTUs) <sup>3</sup>						
United States						
All households	39.6	51.6	8.4	96.4	20.0	51.4
Non low income households	40.7	51.1	8.8	100.1	24.9 <sup>4</sup>	57.4
Low income households <sup>5</sup>	37.5	52.7	7.7	90.8	19.1	39.9
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>6</sup>	53.7	62.7	8.6	97.0	22.1 <sup>4</sup>	43.3
Northeast						
All households	70.0	67.0	12.4	97.9	15.7	74.9
Non low income households	74.6	69.5	13.4	103.3	23.3 <sup>4</sup>	81.8
Low income households	63.2	62.8	11.3	90.0	14.4 <sup>4</sup>	57.2 <sup>4</sup>
LIHEAP recipient households	68.6	63.6	11.4	95.4	15.9 <sup>4</sup>	46.7 <sup>4</sup>
Midwest						
All households	61.5	71.0	14.8	85.3	46.8 <sup>4</sup>	69.5
Non low income households	63.1	71.5	16.6	77.6	NC <sup>7</sup>	72.3
Low income households	58.9	70.2	12.5	95.0	46.8 <sup>4</sup>	59.3
LIHEAP recipient households	68.4	77.5	11.6	124.5 <sup>4</sup>	5.2 <sup>4</sup>	57.8 <sup>4</sup>
South						
All households	19.2	33.9	7.1	88.2	15.8	37.3
Non low income households	20.3	34.7	7.6	91.3	25.5 <sup>4</sup>	37.7
Low income households	16.9	32.1	6.1	81.6 <sup>4</sup>	13.0	36.7
LIHEAP recipient households	29.9	44.0	6.0	67.4 <sup>4</sup>	25.4 <sup>4</sup>	38.1 <sup>4</sup>
West						
All households	24.9	31.7	8.4	108.1	20.0 <sup>4</sup>	44.9
Non low income households	26.8	32.1	8.4	100.8 <sup>4</sup>	NC <sup>7</sup>	57.1
Low income households	20.5	30.4	8.2	147.3 <sup>4</sup>	20.0 <sup>4</sup>	24.2
LIHEAP recipient households	29.0	39.2	8.7	157.6 <sup>4</sup>	NC <sup>7</sup>	44.0 <sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Developed from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for FY 2008.

<sup>2</sup> Weighted average of natural gas, electricity, fuel oil, kerosene, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) space heating consumption. Consumption data are not collected for other fuels.

<sup>3</sup> A British Thermal Unit (BTU) is the amount of energy necessary to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. MmBTUs refer to values in millions of BTUs.

<sup>4</sup> This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

<sup>5</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>6</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>7</sup> NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.



**Table II-7. Main home heating fuel: Mean group burden of average annual expenditures, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Census Region	Main Heating Fuel											
	All Fuels		Natural Gas		Electricity		Fuel Oil		Kerosene		LPG	
	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
United States												
All households	\$640	0.9%	\$601	0.9%	\$257	0.4%	\$2,342	3.5%	\$465	0.7%	\$1,341	2.0%
Non low income households	656	0.7	600	0.7	270	0.3	2,438	2.8	569 <sup>2</sup>	0.6	1,451	1.7
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	611	3.5	602	3.5	235	1.3	2,195	12.6	446	2.6	1,134	6.5
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	839	5.7	720	4.9	249	1.7	2,347	16.1	489 <sup>2</sup>	3.3	1,231	8.4
Northeast												
All households	\$1,281	1.8%	\$846	1.2%	\$485	0.7%	\$2,372	3.3%	\$366	0.5%	\$1,888	2.6%
Non low income households	1,362	1.4	892	0.9	466	0.5	2,511	2.5	551 <sup>2</sup>	0.6	1,960	2.0
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	1,159	6.2	768	4.1	507	2.7	2,170	11.5	335 <sup>2</sup>	1.8	1,701 <sup>2</sup>	9.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	1,260	8.1	766	4.9	418	2.7	2,305	14.8	319 <sup>2</sup>	2.1	1,360 <sup>2</sup>	8.7
Midwest												
All households	\$814	1.2%	\$786	1.2%	\$373	0.6%	\$2,079	3.2%	\$1,099 <sup>2</sup>	1.7%	\$1,670	2.5%
Non low income households	843	1.0	794	0.9	417	0.5	1,899	2.2	NC <sup>5</sup>	NC <sup>5</sup>	1,700	2.0
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	765	4.3	771	4.3	317	1.8	2,308	12.9	1,099 <sup>2</sup>	6.2	1,556	8.7
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	842	5.9	855	6.0	302	2.1	3,076 <sup>2</sup>	21.6	89 <sup>2</sup>	0.6	1,428 <sup>2</sup>	10.0
South												
All households	\$370	0.6%	\$420	0.7%	\$225	0.4%	\$2,188	3.5%	\$365	0.6%	\$1,066	1.7%
Non low income households	383	0.5	432	0.5	239	0.3	2,251	2.8	575 <sup>2</sup>	0.7	1,059	1.3
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	346	2.2	391	2.5	197	1.2	2,051 <sup>2</sup>	12.9	307	1.9	1,074	6.7
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	536	4.3	569	4.6	167	1.3	1,620 <sup>2</sup>	13.0	571 <sup>2</sup>	4.6	1,180 <sup>2</sup>	9.5
West												
All households	\$364	0.5%	\$345	0.5%	\$248	0.3%	\$2,648	3.6%	\$455 <sup>2</sup>	0.6%	\$1,224	1.7%
Non low income households	391	0.4	352	0.4	267	0.3	2,488 <sup>2</sup>	2.7	NC <sup>5</sup>	NC <sup>5</sup>	1,531	1.6
Low income households <sup>3</sup>	300	1.6	322	1.8	218	1.2	3,507 <sup>2</sup>	19.2	455 <sup>2</sup>	2.5	704	3.9
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>4</sup>	419	2.6	401	2.5	235	1.4	3,792 <sup>2</sup>	23.4	NC <sup>5</sup>	NC <sup>5</sup>	1,058 <sup>2</sup>	6.5

<sup>1</sup> Dollars shown in this table are the delivered costs for fuel oil, kerosene, and LPG; and billed costs for natural gas and electricity; as derived from the 2005 RECS and adjusted for heating degree days and fuel price estimates for FY 2008. Such costs are not collected for other fuels. Percents shown in this table are the shares of household income used for home heating expenditures (home heating burden), for which the national and regional mean incomes are from calendar year 2007, as calculated from the 2008 CPS ASEC. Mean group home heating burden is computed as mean group energy expenditures (from RECS) divided by mean group income (from CPS ASEC). See Appendix A for a discussion of energy burden.

<sup>2</sup> This figure should be viewed with caution because of the small number of sample cases.

<sup>3</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>4</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>5</sup> NC = No cases in the 2005 RECS household sample.

## ***Home cooling data***

This section presents data on home cooling type, home cooling consumption, home cooling expenditures, and home cooling burden. In general, the home cooling data are less reliable than the home heating data for LIHEAP recipient households because there are fewer LIHEAP cooling recipient households in the RECS sample.

### **Cooling type**

As shown in Table II-8, about 92 percent of households in 2008 cooled their homes. Low income households were less likely to cool their homes than were non low income households.

**Table II-8. Percent of households with home cooling, United States, April 2005<sup>1</sup>**

<b>Presence of cooling</b>	<b>All households</b>	<b>Non low income households</b>	<b>Low income households</b>	<b>LIHEAP recipient households<sup>2</sup></b>
Cooling <sup>3</sup>	92%	94%	89%	86%
None <sup>4</sup>	8	6	11	15

### **Home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden**

Average annual home cooling consumption, expenditures, and burden for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households that cooled are presented in Table II-9. In FY 2008, average home cooling consumption for households that cooled was 8.6 mmBTUs, average expenditures were \$289, and mean individual home cooling burden was 1.1 percent.

Low income households had average home cooling energy consumption of 6.9 mmBTUs (almost 20 percent less than the average for all households) and average home cooling expenditures of \$234 (about 19 percent less than the average for all households). The mean individual home cooling burden for low income households was 2.2 percent, almost twice the average home cooling burden of all households and more than four times that of non low income households.

Average home cooling consumption for LIHEAP recipient households was 4.8 mmBTUs (about 44 percent less than all households), and average home cooling expenditures were \$165 (43 percent less than all households). Mean individual home cooling burden for LIHEAP recipient households was 1.3 percent, 1.18 times the average for all households. On average, LIHEAP recipient households consumed over 30 percent fewer BTUs for cooling than did all low income households.

<sup>1</sup> Data are derived from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage of households without cooling, as derived from the 2005 RECS, was 14.5 percent. We report this figure as 15 in this report and in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008*. However, we report this figure as 14 percent in the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2007*.

<sup>3</sup> Represents households that cool with central or room air conditioning as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers).

<sup>4</sup> Represents households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

**Table II-9. Home cooling data: Percent of households that cool, by census region FY 2008, April 2008**

Census region	Percent that cool <sup>1</sup>	Consumption <sup>2</sup> (in mmBTUs)	Expenditures <sup>2</sup>	Mean group burden <sup>3</sup>	Mean individual burden <sup>3</sup>	Median individual burden <sup>3</sup>
United States						
All households	92.1%	8.6	\$289	0.4%	1.1%	0.4%
Non low income households	93.8	9.4	318	0.4	0.5	0.3
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	89.1	6.9	234	1.3	2.2	0.8
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	85.5	4.8	165	1.1	1.3	0.5
Northeast						
All households	88.6	3.3	152	0.2	0.5	0.2
Non low income households	93.6	3.7	166	0.2	0.2	0.2
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	81.2	2.7	126	0.7	1.1	0.5
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	84.1	2.9	135	0.9	0.9	0.5
Midwest						
All households	96.7	4.6	135	0.2	0.4	0.3
Non low income households	97.3	5.0	146	0.2	0.2	0.2
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	95.7	4.0	116	0.7	0.8	0.5
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	88.8	3.3	98	0.7	1.0	0.5
South						
All households	98.1	14.8	484	0.8	2.0	0.9
Non low income households	99.4	16.2	526	0.6	0.9	0.7
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	95.5	12.0	401	2.5	4.1	2.0
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	92.1	10.2	330	2.7	2.5	1.3
West						
All households	80.3	5.8	215	0.3	0.6	0.2
Non low income households	81.7	6.4	239	0.3	0.4	0.2
Low income households <sup>4</sup>	77.1	4.5	156	0.9	1.1	0.4
LIHEAP recipient households <sup>5</sup>	70.5	2.4	71	0.4	0.4	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Cooling includes central and room air conditioning, as well as non-air conditioning cooling devices (e.g., ceiling fans and evaporative coolers). Excludes households that do not cool or cool in ways other than those defined by the 2005 RECS (e.g., table and window fans).

<sup>2</sup> Consumption and expenditures are derived from the 2005 RECS, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy. The 2005 RECS data have been adjusted for cooling degree days and electricity price estimates for FY 2008. Expenditures represent billed costs for electricity used.

<sup>3</sup> Represents the percent of household income used for home cooling energy expenditures. See Appendix A for definitions of different energy burden statistics.

<sup>4</sup> Households with annual incomes under the maximum specified in section 2605(b)(2)(B) of the LIHEAP Act.

<sup>5</sup> Includes verified LIHEAP recipient households from the 2005 RECS.

### III. Household Data

Part III provides household data required under section 2610(a) of the LIHEAP statute. National and regional level data about LIHEAP income eligible and assisted households are included in this section of the report. National and regional LIHEAP income eligible data are derived from the U.S. Census Bureau's Annual Social and Economic Supplement of the 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS ASEC) and the 2005 RECS. National and State level data about assisted households are also included in this report. State-level data on LIHEAP assisted households are derived from each State's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2008* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee's application for FY 2009 LIHEAP funds. The above data sources are described in Appendix A.

#### *Number of households*

A total unduplicated number of LIHEAP assisted households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance. The national number of households receiving LIHEAP by type of assistance is shown in Table III-1. State-level numbers of households receiving LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-2.

**Table III-1. Households receiving LIHEAP benefits, by type of assistance, FY 2008**

Type of assistance	Number of States	Number of assisted households
Heating	51	4,975,566
Cooling	15	432,526
Winter/year-round crisis <sup>1</sup>	50	1,294,378
Summer crisis	6	101,695
Weatherization <sup>2</sup>	45	107,885

The number of LIHEAP income eligible households in each State cannot be estimated precisely. Typically, States operate LIHEAP only for part of a year. No data source provides seasonal, State-specific data on income and categorical eligibility for LIHEAP. Also, States may use gross household income or net household income in determining LIHEAP income eligibility. Furthermore, a State may annualize one or more months of a household's income to test against its LIHEAP income standard. Given these qualifications, the 2008 CPS ASEC data indicate that an estimated:

- 33.5 million households had incomes under the Federal maximum income standard, i.e., the greater of 150 percent of the poverty level or 60 percent of State median income; and
- 24.9 million households had incomes under the stricter State income standards that can range from 110 percent of poverty to the Federal income maximum, as adopted by States.

Previous State estimates indicate that about two thirds of the national total of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance also receive regular heating assistance. Based on this overlap among

<sup>1</sup> Includes data for households assisted by four States that provided winter/year-round crisis assistance solely by expediting heating assistance.

<sup>2</sup> One State weatherized households with LIHEAP funds obligated in FY 2007.

households receiving both types of assistance, an estimated 5.4 million households received help with heating costs in FY 2008, compared to about 5.3 million households in FY 2007. The 5.4 million households represent about 16 percent of all households with incomes under the Federal maximum standard and about 22 percent of all households with incomes under the stricter income standards adopted by many States. Table III-2 provides the State reported number of assisted households, by type of LIHEAP assistance.

**Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of assisted households, by type of assistance, as reported by States, fiscal year 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Total	4,975,566	432,526	1,294,378	101,695	107,885
Alabama	49,675	43,006	15,117	15,595	356
Alaska	7,769	0	1,591	0	683
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	20,411	0	5,319	0	850
Arkansas	48,014	0	18,783	0	1,223
California <sup>2 3 4</sup>	103,420	0	55,672	0	17,535
Colorado <sup>3 5</sup>	92,375	0	1,462	0	2,963
Connecticut <sup>6</sup>	86,124	0	28,063	0	0
Delaware <sup>7</sup>	14,424	252	1,381	0	200
Dist. of Col.	7,664	0	1,855	0	263
Florida	20,488	32,071	20,120	25,953	1,054
Georgia	64,216	27,583	17,525	0	830
Hawaii <sup>2</sup>	6,672	0	0	167	0
Idaho <sup>3</sup>	34,856	0	1,027	0	1,174
Illinois <sup>3</sup>	182,394	27,260	21,260	0	4,449
Indiana <sup>8</sup>	159,642	80,699	58,213	0	1,110
Iowa	85,338	0	8,130	0	1,903

<sup>1</sup> An unduplicated total of assisted households cannot be derived from these data because the same households may be included under more than one type of assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Sixteen States provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance. These States were California (6,453 households [heating] and 1,011 households [cooling]), Colorado (1,462 households), Idaho (294 households), Illinois (2,342 households), Maine (270 households), Minnesota (4,674 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,322 households), North Carolina (980 households), North Dakota (200 households), Oregon (107 households), Rhode Island (207 households), South Dakota (382 households); Utah (633 households), Washington (578 households), and Wyoming (--).

<sup>4</sup> Household counts for winter/year-round crisis assistance may include some duplicated counts due to data reporting limitations.

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Heating assistance data include 148 households that received furnace repair or replacement. Crisis assistance data include 15,903 crisis assistance households that also received Safety Net Benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Cooling assistance includes 252 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

<sup>8</sup> Heating assistance includes 1,222 bulk fuel households that were assisted through the Summer Fill program to receive such fuels in advance of the winter season at reduced fuel prices. The amount of benefits from Summer Fill program reduced the amount of heating assistance received by those households.

**Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of assisted households, by type of assistance, as reported by States, fiscal year 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	41,846	0	1,836	0	838
Kentucky	106,541	0	67,305	0	1,193
Louisiana <sup>9</sup>	15,895	22,486	8,051	0	411
Maine <sup>3 10</sup>	48,592	0	4,816	0	1,158
Maryland <sup>5</sup>	93,200	0	2,437	0	445
Massachusetts <sup>5</sup>	144,846	0	14,961	0	11,254
Michigan <sup>11</sup>	439,853	0	126,630	0	1,062
Minnesota <sup>3 12</sup>	126,218	0	45,905	0	2,056
Mississippi	42,847	30,876	1,911	825	0
Missouri	127,596	0	62,789	33,722	0
Montana	18,117	0	496	0	455
Nebraska	33,534	6,008	20,879	0	552
Nevada <sup>2 13</sup>	13,389	0	405	0	174
New Hampshire	35,351	0	1,388	0	210
New Jersey <sup>3 14</sup>	195,644	40,304	28,582	0	1,534
New Mexico	44,779	0	21,181	0	335
New York <sup>3 15</sup>	884,454	0	138,923	0	12,307
North Carolina <sup>3</sup>	237,189	0	83,762	0	2,382
North Dakota <sup>3 16</sup>	15,325	0	1,879	0	575
Ohio <sup>17</sup>	240,556	0	104,851	25,433	7,227
Oklahoma	77,058	30,566	6,445	0	460
Oregon <sup>3</sup>	63,542	0	6,634	0	1,550
Pennsylvania	369,361	0	135,666	0	9,743
Rhode Island <sup>3</sup>	30,038	0	8,867	0	827
South Carolina	18,598	6,079	21,842	0	189
South Dakota <sup>3</sup>	17,181	0	632	0	467
Tennessee	53,335	1,890	5,777	0	653
Texas	7,421	35,085	24,969	0	2,116
Utah <sup>3</sup>	32,876	0	4,033	0	669
Vermont	21,680	0	6,151	0	0

<sup>9</sup> Crisis assistance data include 276 households that were assisted by three Child Welfare programs.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes 1,435 subsidized housing tenants with heat included in their rent that received LIHEAP benefit not to exceed \$5 per household to make such household eligible for the Full Standard Utility Allowance under the Food Stamp/SNAP program.

<sup>11</sup> Weatherization assistance data include 476 households that received furnace repairs/replacement.

<sup>12</sup> Crisis assistance data include 2,361 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

<sup>13</sup> Crisis assistance data include 11 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

<sup>14</sup> Crisis assistance data exclude 1,357 households that received emergency furnace restarts, nine households that received utility reconnection, and 2,453 households that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

<sup>15</sup> Weatherization data exclude 1,718 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules. Weatherization data include 3,508 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically needy households. Some of these households may also have received weatherization assistance.

<sup>16</sup> Households weatherized with LIHEAP funds obligated for weatherization for FY 2007.

<sup>17</sup> Includes 61 households receiving winter crisis assistance through the State's Lung Health Clinic.

**Table III-2. LIHEAP: Number of assisted households, by type of assistance, as reported by States, fiscal year 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Virginia	108,522	48,361	18,284	0	2,333
Washington <sup>3</sup>	67,395	0	10,556	0	3,365
West Virginia	53,591	0	23,528	0	1,003
Wisconsin	155,113	0	24,923	0	5,749
Wyoming <sup>3</sup>	10,601	0	1,566	0	0

## ***Income levels***

### **Income eligibility guidelines**

The 2007 HHS poverty guidelines and State median income estimates for FY 2008 took effect for LIHEAP at the beginning of FY 2008 (October 1, 2007). The 2007 HHS poverty guidelines (*Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 15, January 24, 2007, pages 3147-3148) and the State median income estimates for FY 2007 (*Federal Register*, Vol. 72, No. 59, March 28, 2007, 14579-14581) are available in the *Federal Register* at <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/search.html>.

### **Estimated income levels**

As shown in Table III-3, LIHEAP households receiving heating assistance were among the poorer households compared to LIHEAP income eligible households under Federal or State income standards. Part of this population also may have received Federal funds for home energy-related expenses from other sources, i.e., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families, subsidized rent, or public housing.

**Table III-3. Percent of LIHEAP income eligible households compared to LIHEAP assisted households, as estimated from the 2008 CPS ASEC and States' *LIHEAP Household Reports for FY 2008***

Low income households	Intervals of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines				
	Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Percent of Households					
At or below Federal income maximum standard	24%	15%	16%	17%	29%
At or below State income standards	33%	20%	20%	15%	13%
LIHEAP assisted households (heating assistance)	45%	26%	15%	8%	6%

Please note the following about the data in Table III-3:

- Comparison of poverty level distributions between CPS ASEC data and State-reported data should be viewed with caution as there may be differences in how the two data sources count household income.

- Some assisted households may have gross incomes that exceed the Federal or State income maximums if States used net income or calculated household income for several months in determining income eligibility.
- The median poverty level is 118 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households that are at or below the Federal LIHEAP income maximum, based on the 2008 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level is 98 percent for LIHEAP income eligible households under State LIHEAP income standards, based on the 2008 CPS ASEC.
- The median poverty level is 79 percent for LIHEAP heating assistance households, based on data aggregated from each State's *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2008*.

### ***LIHEAP benefit levels***

As shown in Table III-4, there was a wide variation in benefit levels in FY 2008 among the types of assistance, as in previous years. The national average benefit was \$293 for heating assistance, which increased to \$363 when heating and winter crisis benefits were combined. The combined benefit represented a 13 percent increase from FY 2007 (\$321). State-level data are shown in Table III-5.

**Table III-4. Average and range of LIHEAP benefit levels, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2008**

Type of assistance	Average benefit	Benefit range
Heating	\$293	\$73 – \$1,172
Cooling	199	51 – 665
Winter/year-round crisis	390	130 – 852
Summer crisis	184	92 – 275

**Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance			
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Alabama	\$146	\$124	\$227	\$177
Alaska	1,172	0	811	0
Arizona <sup>2</sup>	340	--	149	0
Arkansas	130	0	0	0
California <sup>2 3 4</sup>	268	--	385	0

<sup>1</sup> Household average benefits were gathered from the State estimates obtained from the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*, as described in Appendix A of this report. States were not asked to estimate household average benefits for weatherization assistance. Such estimates would not be comparable to estimated average benefits for the other types of LIHEAP assistance due to the relatively larger role of labor and other support costs involved in weatherization and wide variations in how States define low-cost weatherization. The data do not reflect average benefits for furnace or air conditioner repair/replacement. A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported or were not applicable for States which did not provide that type of assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance was provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and energy assistance was provided in Hawaii; with no differentiation made between heating or energy assistance and cooling assistance. Such States reported all such funds under heating or energy assistance.



**Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance			
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
Colorado <sup>3 5</sup>	441	0	--	0
Connecticut <sup>6</sup>	515	0	330	0
Delaware	356	665	290	0
Dist. of Col.	517	0	315	0
Florida	206	176	340	275
Georgia	242	250	245	0
Hawaii <sup>2</sup>	315	--	0	98
Idaho <sup>3</sup>	286	0	288	0
Illinois <sup>3</sup>	576	150	696	0
Indiana <sup>7</sup>	253	51	184	0
Iowa	413	0	242	0
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	533	0	--	0
Kentucky	104	0	209	0
Louisiana <sup>8</sup>	425	425	475	0
Maine <sup>3 9</sup>	759	0	349	0
Maryland <sup>5</sup>	404	0	--	0
Massachusetts <sup>5</sup>	746	0	--	0
Michigan	145	0	417	0
Minnesota <sup>3 10</sup>	516	0	319	0
Mississippi	184	186	252	251
Missouri	239	0	320	210
Montana	682	0	852	0
Nebraska	244	316	325	0
Nevada <sup>2 11</sup>	368	--	427	0
New Hampshire	629	0	363	0
New Jersey <sup>3 12</sup>	325	100	684	0
New Mexico	137	0	130	0

<sup>3</sup> Excludes average crisis assistance household benefits for emergency heating/cooling equipment repairs or replacements benefits for the following States: California (\$1,302), Colorado (\$425), Idaho (\$674), Illinois (\$1,837), Maine (\$303), Minnesota (\$1,154), New Jersey (\$425), New York (\$1,688), North Carolina (\$1,875), North Dakota (\$1,926), Oregon (\$1,026), Rhode Island (\$3,429), South Dakota (--), Utah (\$1,019), Washington (\$846), and Wyoming (--).

<sup>4</sup> Excludes \$541 in average crisis benefits for severe winter energy assistance and transportation services.

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Heating assistance data include 148 households that received furnace repair or replacement—in amounts that averaged \$2,964. Crisis assistance data include 15,903 crisis assistance households that also received Safety Net Benefits—in amounts that averaged \$633.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes average heating assistance household benefit of \$216 for Summer Fill program.

<sup>8</sup> Excludes household crisis assistance benefits, which averaged \$543, that were provided by the State's OCS Family Crisis Assistance Program.

<sup>9</sup> Excludes 1,435 subsidized housing tenants with heat included in their rent that received LIHEAP benefit not to exceed \$5 per household to make such household eligible for the Full Standard Utility Allowance under the Food Stamp/SNAP program.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes household average benefit of \$183 for households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes average benefit of \$743 for crisis utility assistance for households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

<sup>12</sup> Excludes average benefit of \$97 for crisis furnace restart and \$91 for utility re-connection.

**Table III-5. LIHEAP: Estimated household average benefits for fuel assistance, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	Type of LIHEAP assistance			
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis
New York <sup>3</sup>	211	0	380	0
North Carolina <sup>3</sup>	73	0	273	0
North Dakota <sup>3</sup>	1,020	0	545	0
Ohio	351	0	237	92
Oklahoma	86	170	263	0
Oregon <sup>3</sup>	299	0	293	0
Pennsylvania	238	0	380	0
Rhode Island <sup>3</sup>	316	0	527	0
South Carolina	222	222	337	0
South Dakota	632	0	528	0
Tennessee	450	450	450	0
Texas	693	650	291	0
Utah <sup>3</sup>	414	0	290	0
Vermont	697	0	298	0
Virginia	230	152	293	0
Washington <sup>3 5</sup>	414	0	--	0
West Virginia	186	0	245	0
Wisconsin	436	0	393	0
Wyoming <sup>3</sup>	40	0	368	0

### ***LIHEAP offset of average heating costs***

As noted in Part I of this report, the purpose of LIHEAP is to assist low income households, particularly those with the lowest incomes that pay a high proportion of household income for home energy, in meeting their immediate home energy needs. LIHEAP is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. Rather, LIHEAP supplements other resources available to households for paying home energy costs. The percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP assistance in FY 2008 varied by census region, as shown in Table III-6. A reliable percent of cooling costs offset by LIHEAP assistance is not available.

Using the data from the 2005 RECS, average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households in FY 2008 was projected to be \$839. The RECS data indicate that average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP heating assistance households increased by about 17 percent between FY 2007 (\$717) to FY 2008 (\$839).

LIHEAP benefits offset a relatively constant percentage of LIHEAP heating expenditures, declining slightly from 44.8 percent in FY 2007 to 43.3 percent in FY 2008 for the following reasons:

- An increase in home heating expenditures generally results from a colder winter, an increase in fuel prices, or both. FY 2007 and FY 2008 had approximately the same winter temperatures. Therefore, the increase in home heating expenditures must primarily be due to a rise in fuel prices. Natural gas prices increased by nearly five percent, electricity prices increased by over six percent, and fuel oil prices increased by almost 40 percent between FY 2007 to FY 2008.

- Compared to FY 2007, expenditures for LIHEAP assisted households heating with natural gas increased by almost seven percent, while expenditures for those heating with electricity increased by over five percent, and expenditures for those heating with fuel oil increased by almost 40 percent. Overall, these higher fuel prices resulted in the 17 percent increase in average home heating expenditures for LIHEAP assisted households from FY 2007 to FY 2008. This increase was offset by the increase in the average LIHEAP benefit of nearly 15 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2008.

**Table III-6. Average percent offset of annual residential and heating costs for LIHEAP recipient households, nationally and by census region, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Census region	Average LIHEAP household residential energy costs <sup>2</sup>	Average LIHEAP household heating costs <sup>2</sup>	Average LIHEAP benefit for heating costs <sup>3</sup>	Percent of residential energy costs offset by LIHEAP benefit <sup>4</sup>	Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit <sup>5</sup>
Total	\$2,104	\$839	\$363	17.3%	43.3%
Northeast	2,750	1,260	398	14.5	31.6
Midwest	1,954	842	391	20.0	46.4
South	1,932	536	237	12.3	44.2
West <sup>6</sup>	1,312	419	411	31.3	98.0

## ***Household characteristics***

Grantees are required to report on the number and income levels of households assisted and the number of assisted households having at least one member who is elderly (i.e., 60 years old or older), disabled, or a young child (i.e., five years old or younger). In addition, States are required to report on the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance. However, the statute does not require that the data on applicant households be included in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. Given the different ways States define “applicant household,” the data at the national level would not be uniform.

This section includes State-specific tables which show the number of households receiving each type of LIHEAP assistance, by household poverty levels. This section also includes State-specific tables that show for each type of assistance the percentage of LIHEAP assisted households that contained at least one elderly or disabled member or young child.

The information is derived from each State’s *LIHEAP Household Report for FY 2008* that was submitted to HHS as part of each grantee’s application for FY 2009 LIHEAP funds. A total unduplicated number

<sup>1</sup> LIHEAP fuel assistance is not intended to pay or offset the entire home energy costs of low income households. The experiences of individual LIHEAP recipient households may vary widely from the estimates of average residential energy costs, heating costs, and percent offset.

<sup>2</sup> Adjusted weighted averages from the 2005 RECS.

<sup>3</sup> The average benefit was calculated by dividing the sum of State estimates of obligated funds for heating and winter/year-round crisis assistance by an estimate of the number of households receiving heating and/or winter/year-round crisis assistance.

<sup>4</sup> LIHEAP fuel assistance is intended to assist eligible households with that portion of residential energy used for home energy, i.e., home heating or cooling.

<sup>5</sup> Percent offset of cooling costs by LIHEAP fuel assistance is not available.

<sup>6</sup> Percent of heating costs offset by LIHEAP benefit includes the benefits of four States that either provided combined heating and cooling assistance or made no differentiation between heating and cooling assistance.

of LIHEAP assisted households cannot be calculated from State reports because households could receive more than one type of LIHEAP assistance.

As shown by the State-reported data in Table III-7, the greatest percent of assisted households under 75 percent of poverty received summer crisis assistance. The greatest percent of assisted households over 150 percent of the poverty level received weatherization assistance.

**Table III-7. Percent of households receiving LIHEAP assistance, as reported by States, FY 2008**

2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines intervals	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of households) <sup>1</sup>				
Under 75%	45.1%	48.5%	53.7%	56.8%	33.6%
75% - 100%	25.6	28.0	19.5	21.7	20.9
101% - 125%	15.4	15.8	14.0	14.0	18.1
126% - 150%	8.3	6.7	7.5	6.3	15.8
Over 150%	5.6	1.1	5.3	1.2	11.6

State-level data on percent of households assisted by poverty level and type of LIHEAP assistance are shown in Table III-8 through Table III-12.

**Table III-8. LIHEAP heating assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	4,975,566	45.1%	25.6%	15.4%	8.3%	5.6%
Alabama	49,675	53.7	28.2	12.8	5.3	0.0
Alaska	7,769	37.6	30.7	19.3	12.4	0.0
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	20,411	59.3	20.4	12.4	7.9	0.0
Arkansas	48,014	37.0	37.0	26.0	0.0	0.0
California <sup>3</sup>	103,420	32.9	15.2	30.4	12.1	9.4
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	92,375	33.4	22.3	12.0	13.4	18.9
Connecticut <sup>5</sup>	86,124	39.2	2.0	14.1	13.8	30.8
Delaware	14,424	40.4	9.3	19.0	15.3	16.1
Dist. of Col.	7,664	69.8	13.5	9.0	5.5	2.2
Florida	20,488	47.3	28.4	14.6	9.2	0.4
Georgia	64,216	59.1	25.9	13.8	1.2	0.0

<sup>1</sup>National percents are calculated for those States which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, Table A-1 indicates the percent of assisted households for which uniform data were provided. Uniform data on households classified by intervals of the 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines ranged from 94.4 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling and summer crisis assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Heating assistance data include 148 households that received furnace repair or replacement.

**Table III-8. LIHEAP heating assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	6,672	34.9	9.3	47.9	7.9	0.0
Idaho	34,856	73.4	24.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
Illinois	182,394	49.0	21.0	16.9	13.1	0.0
Indiana	159,642	46.6	23.5	17.8	12.1	0.0
Iowa	85,338	37.9	23.0	21.3	16.4	1.4
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	41,846	42.6	31.3	22.6	3.4	0.0
Kentucky	106,541	70.9	19.5	8.3	1.4	0.0
Louisiana	15,895	52.9	29.1	10.9	5.5	1.6
Maine <sup>6</sup>	48,592	25.6	23.7	21.9	19.3	9.5
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	93,200	37.8	20.5	17.4	14.4	9.9
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	144,846	15.6	23.4	17.7	16.8	26.4
Michigan	439,853	47.7	28.7	16.0	6.5	1.1
Minnesota	126,218	30.0	21.0	17.4	14.6	17.0
Mississippi	42,847	56.7	27.5	12.6	2.5	0.7
Missouri	127,596	67.2	22.2	10.6	0.0	0.0
Montana	18,117	33.7	28.4	21.5	15.8	0.5
Nebraska	33,534	69.7	22.4	7.8	0.1	0.0
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	13,389	31.0	28.1	22.9	17.9	0.1
New Hampshire	35,351	19.2	18.1	18.2	16.6	28.0
New Jersey	195,644	33.0	26.4	19.2	12.8	8.6
New Mexico	44,779	47.3	27.3	15.9	9.5	0.0
New York	884,454	48.5	27.9	10.0	5.6	8.0
North Carolina	237,189	83.7	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota	15,325	29.7	20.8	17.7	13.1	18.8
Ohio	240,556	40.8	20.2	17.8	13.9	7.2
Oklahoma	77,058	52.0	42.5	5.4	0.0	0.0
Oregon	63,542	32.2	27.5	15.2	12.5	12.6
Pennsylvania	369,361	35.1	34.7	21.2	9.1	0.0
Rhode Island	30,038	16.6	20.3	16.1	15.3	31.6
South Carolina	18,598	42.7	33.3	16.5	7.5	0.0
South Dakota	17,181	30.9	27.5	22.1	15.8	3.8
Tennessee	53,335	53.6	33.5	12.6	0.3	0.0
Texas	7,421	69.3	19.6	11.1	0.0	0.0
Utah	32,876	58.5	24.6	16.9	0.0	0.0
Vermont	21,680	24.5	35.6	22.2	14.4	3.4
Virginia	108,522	42.1	34.2	20.1	3.5	0.1
Washington <sup>4</sup>	67,395	35.1	29.7	35.3	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	53,591	49.9	31.6	16.8	1.6	0.0
Wisconsin	155,113	31.8	27.1	21.9	17.6	1.5
Wyoming	10,601	28.2	24.8	18.2	14.7	14.1

<sup>6</sup> Excludes 1,435 subsidized housing tenants with heat included in their rent that received LIHEAP benefit not to exceed \$5 per household to make such household eligible for the Full Standard Utility Allowance under the Food Stamp/SNAP program.

**Table III-9. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	432,526	48.5%	28.0%	15.8%	6.7%	1.1%
Alabama	43,006	54.1	27.5	13.0	5.4	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
California <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	252	30.2	34.9	18.7	11.9	4.4
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	32,071	50.8	29.3	13.0	6.8	0.1
Georgia	27,583	64.4	22.7	11.9	1.0	0.0
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	27,260	32.9	31.2	23.2	12.7	0.0
Indiana	80,699	42.7	26.0	19.1	12.1	0.0
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	22,486	48.5	27.1	14.6	7.7	2.1
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	30,876	61.0	25.6	12.3	0.8	0.3
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,008	51.6	33.3	15.1	0.0	0.0
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	40,304	18.0	32.1	22.4	17.7	9.8
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide cooling assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Totals and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households in heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Cooling assistance includes 252 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

**Table III-9. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oklahoma	30,566	58.3	35.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	6,079	53.9	26.1	13.4	6.6	0.0
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,890	61.2	29.1	8.7	1.0	0.0
Texas	35,085	68.6	18.8	12.6	0.0	0.0
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	48,361	46.2	32.3	18.6	2.9	0.0
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table III-10. LIHEAP winter/year-round crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	1,294,378	53.7%	19.5%	14.0%	7.5%	5.3%
Alabama	15,117	53.1	27.8	13.2	5.8	0.0
Alaska	1,591	60.9	21.1	10.2	7.7	0.1
Arizona	5,319	49.3	21.5	17.1	12.2	0.0
Arkansas	18,783	42.5	21.5	36.0	0.0	0.0
California <sup>3 4</sup>	55,672	43.0	16.9	19.0	9.9	11.2
Colorado <sup>4 5</sup>	1,462	27.1	24.3	19.3	15.0	14.4
Connecticut <sup>6</sup>	28,063	30.9	1.8	14.1	15.7	37.6
Delaware	1,381	32.0	24.0	18.0	12.0	14.0
Dist. of Col.	1,855	57.7	15.3	14.3	9.7	3.0
Florida	20,120	46.4	25.0	16.0	11.1	1.5
Georgia	17,525	73.5	16.5	8.9	1.1	0.0
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	1,027	73.3	24.3	2.1	0.2	0.0
Illinois <sup>4</sup>	21,260	53.2	17.8	15.4	13.5	0.0
Indiana	58,213	50.6	19.6	16.4	13.5	0.0
Iowa	8,130	37.0	24.0	21.0	17.0	1.0
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	1,836	58.4	22.1	17.3	2.2	0.0
Kentucky	67,305	77.6	15.3	6.8	0.3	0.0
Louisiana <sup>7</sup>	8,051	68.2	16.6	8.4	5.2	1.6
Maine <sup>4</sup>	4,816	39.5	23.3	18.6	14.5	4.2
Maryland <sup>3 5</sup>	2,437	42.1	16.9	15.2	14.2	11.6
Massachusetts <sup>5</sup>	14,961	25.1	21.8	15.6	14.2	23.3
Michigan	126,630	77.6	11.9	5.8	3.7	1.0
Minnesota <sup>4 8</sup>	45,905	35.9	17.4	15.3	13.3	18.1
Mississippi	1,911	62.3	23.2	11.0	3.0	0.5
Missouri	62,789	67.1	16.6	16.3	0.0	0.0
Montana	496	33.3	27.6	22.8	15.7	0.6

<sup>1</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not applicable for States which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> Household counts for winter/year-round crisis assistance may include some duplicated counts due to data reporting limitations.

<sup>4</sup> Sixteen States provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance. These States were California (6,453 households [heating] and 1,011 households [cooling]), Colorado (1,462 households), Idaho (294 households), Illinois (2,342 households), Maine (270 households), Minnesota (4,674 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,322 households), North Carolina (980 households), North Dakota (200 households), Oregon (107 households), Rhode Island (207 households), South Dakota (382 households), Utah (633 households), Washington (578 households), and Wyoming (--).

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>6</sup> Crisis assistance data include 15,903 crisis assistance households that also received Safety Net Benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Crisis assistance data include 276 households that were assisted by three Child Welfare programs.

<sup>8</sup> Crisis assistance data include 2,361 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.



**Table III-10. LIHEAP winter/year-round crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Nebraska	20,879	72.3	20.6	6.9	0.1	0.1
Nevada	405	46.9	21.2	17.0	13.1	1.7
New Hampshire	1,388	34.8	16.1	14.4	13.3	21.4
New Jersey <sup>4 9</sup>	28,582	34.0	20.2	18.8	14.5	12.5
New Mexico	21,181	59.8	18.9	12.8	8.5	0.0
New York <sup>4</sup>	138,923	42.3	22.4	13.0	8.2	14.2
North Carolina <sup>4 10</sup>	83,762	60.1	18.5	11.4	6.6	3.4
North Dakota <sup>4</sup>	1,879	41.2	16.2	14.4	10.5	17.7
Ohio <sup>11</sup>	104,851	55.6	17.1	12.7	9.4	5.2
Oklahoma	6,445	71.9	23.0	5.1	0.0	0.0
Oregon <sup>4</sup>	6,634	43.7	19.9	13.1	11.0	12.2
Pennsylvania	135,666	40.8	30.2	19.8	9.2	0.0
Rhode Island <sup>4</sup>	8,867	20.7	20.3	15.6	13.8	29.5
South Carolina	21,842	61.0	20.3	12.5	6.2	0.0
South Dakota <sup>4</sup>	632	43.0	17.9	17.4	15.3	6.3
Tennessee	5,777	67.5	20.8	11.3	0.4	0.0
Texas	24,969	73.8	15.7	10.5	0.0	0.0
Utah <sup>4</sup>	4,033	59.7	23.1	17.2	0.0	0.0
Vermont	6,151	34.4	29.3	18.9	14.1	3.3
Virginia	18,284	51.2	28.5	17.0	3.3	0.0
Washington <sup>4 5</sup>	10,556	44.0	23.4	32.6	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	23,528	66.2	20.4	12.0	1.4	0.0
Wisconsin	24,923	31.3	25.0	21.2	19.7	2.8
Wyoming <sup>4</sup>	1,566	40.6	20.2	14.8	11.9	12.5

<sup>9</sup> Crisis assistance data exclude 1,357 households that received emergency furnace restarts, nine households that received utility reconnection, and 2,453 households that received that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

<sup>10</sup> The percentage distribution excludes 980 households that received furnace repair or replacement.

<sup>11</sup> Crisis assistance data include 61 households receiving winter crisis assistance through the State's Lung Health Clinic.

**Table III-11. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	101,695	56.8%	21.7%	14.0%	6.3%	1.2%
Alabama	15,595	57.6	25.5	11.9	5.0	0.0
Alaska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--	--	--
Florida	25,953	48.6	24.6	15.0	11.1	0.7
Georgia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Hawaii	167	30.5	6.0	53.9	9.6	0.0
Idaho	0	--	--	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Mississippi	825	70.3	19.8	8.2	0.7	1.0
Missouri	33,722	68.8	17.5	13.7	0.0	0.0
Montana	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Ohio	25,433	48.4	22.1	14.6	10.6	4.2
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not applicable for States which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

**Table III-11. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

**Table III-12. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
Total	107,885	33.6%	20.9%	18.1%	15.8%	11.6%
Alabama	356	35.4	36.2	18.0	10.4	0.0
Alaska	683	20.9	11.7	19.0	23.9	24.5
Arizona	850	36.0	24.4	21.1	18.6	0.0
Arkansas	1,223	41.0	36.0	20.9	1.6	0.5
California	17,535	29.6	17.6	22.7	13.3	16.7
Colorado	2,963	27.8	20.9	18.6	15.7	17.1
Connecticut	0	--	--	--	--	--
Delaware	200	13.0	48.0	12.0	19.0	8.0
Dist. of Col.	263	43.0	40.7	9.1	7.2	0.0
Florida	1,054	--	--	--	--	--
Georgia	830	31.9	29.3	22.7	14.3	1.8
Hawaii	0	--	--	--	--	--
Idaho	1,174	73.3	24.3	2.2	0.2	0.0
Illinois	4,449	32.3	17.3	18.4	20.9	11.1
Indiana	1,110	37.5	22.2	21.6	18.2	0.5
Iowa	1,903	24.2	20.4	23.9	31.5	0.0
Kansas	838	28.0	19.2	16.9	10.5	25.3
Kentucky	1,193	70.0	28.0	1.5	0.5	0.0
Louisiana	411	47.7	31.6	9.5	7.1	4.1
Maine	1,158	23.6	25.2	22.2	20.3	8.8
Maryland	445	--	--	--	--	--
Massachusetts	11,254	12.3	12.8	16.7	21.2	37.1
Michigan <sup>3</sup>	1,062	42.4	22.4	13.7	15.8	5.7
Minnesota	2,056	22.4	16.8	18.4	18.0	24.4
Mississippi	0	--	--	--	--	--
Missouri	0	--	--	--	--	--
Montana	455	34.1	24.4	20.9	19.1	1.5
Nebraska	552	30.6	22.3	23.6	16.1	7.4
Nevada	174	33.9	19.5	26.4	20.1	0.0
New Hampshire	210	20.0	12.9	25.2	19.0	22.9
New Jersey	1,534	22.6	23.7	13.1	21.3	19.3
New Mexico	335	84.5	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
New York <sup>4</sup>	12,307	73.6	22.6	2.5	0.3	1.0

<sup>1</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide weatherization assistance.

<sup>2</sup> Percent distributions may not add up to 100 percent across income levels due to rounding.

<sup>3</sup> The percent distribution includes 476 households that received furnace repairs/replacement.

<sup>4</sup> The poverty interval percentages are based on 8,779 households. These households exclude 1,718 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules but for which poverty data is lacking. These households include 3,508 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically-needy households.

**Table III-12. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Percent of households assisted, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines <sup>2</sup>				
		Under 75%	75% - 100%	101% - 125%	126% - 150%	Over 150%
North Carolina	2,382	30.9	12.9	29.2	22.6	4.4
North Dakota	575	24.5	18.4	15.8	15.3	25.9
Ohio	7,227	27.4	19.0	18.4	19.3	15.9
Oklahoma	460	--	--	--	--	--
Oregon	1,550	--	--	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	9,743	30.1	26.1	21.9	20.9	1.0
Rhode Island	827	10.5	16.9	17.0	15.0	40.5
South Carolina	189	19.6	11.1	20.6	16.4	32.3
South Dakota	467	24.8	26.3	24.0	19.3	5.6
Tennessee	653	32.5	41.3	25.0	1.2	0.0
Texas	2,116	52.0	26.0	21.1	0.7	0.2
Utah	669	48.4	28.0	23.6	0.0	0.0
Vermont	0	--	--	--	--	--
Virginia	2,333	26.4	37.2	15.0	17.6	3.7
Washington	3,365	29.8	17.7	18.8	33.6	0.0
West Virginia	1,003	51.4	23.0	15.0	8.7	1.9
Wisconsin	5,749	23.4	26.6	25.8	22.1	2.2
Wyoming	0	--	--	--	--	--

### **Presence of elderly, disabled, and young children**

The following information is based on State-reported data on LIHEAP assisted households and weighted data on income eligible households—those eligible under the Federal maximum income standard—from the 2008 CPS ASEC (as displayed in Table III-13):

- About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one elderly member (i.e., 60 years or older), compared to 41 percent of all low income households that have at least one elderly member. The percent of assisted households with at least one elderly member ranged from 19 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 40 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 32 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one disabled member, compared to 27 percent of all low income households that have at least one disabled member. The percent of assisted households with at least one disabled member, as defined by the States, ranged from 28 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance to 39 percent for cooling assistance.
- About 21 percent of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years or under; whereas 19 percent of all low income households have at least one child five years or under. The percent of assisted households with at least one young child, ranged from 19 percent for weatherization assistance to 27 percent for winter/year-round crisis assistance.

**Table III-13. Total percent of LIHEAP assisted households with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

Household characteristic	Type of assistance <sup>2</sup>				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of households)				
Elderly	31.8%	39.5%	18.7%	28.1%	36.8%
Disabled	32.3	38.9	27.9	34.3	30.1
Young child	21.2	20.3	27.3	25.9	19.3

State-level percentage of households assisted data by type of household (elderly, disabled, and young child), type of LIHEAP assistance, and poverty level are shown in Table III-14 through Table III-18.

<sup>1</sup> The definitions of “elderly,” “disabled,” and “young child” are as follows: “Elderly” refers to a person who is 60 years old or older, “disabled” varies from State to State, and “young child” is a person who is five years old or younger. A household could have members that were reported in more than one of the three groups of households.

<sup>2</sup> National percents are calculated for those States which reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance. Appendix A, Table A-1 indicates the percent of assisted households for which uniform data were provided. Uniform data on households classified by elderly, disabled, or young children ranged from 93 percent for weatherization assistance to 100 percent for cooling and summer crisis assistance.

**Table III-14. LIHEAP heating assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	4,975,566	31.8%	32.3%	21.2%
Alabama	49,675	34.6	35.8	18.9
Alaska	7,769	28.6	31.7	25.2
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	20,411	15.9	44.3	37.9
Arkansas	48,014	32.6	54.9	15.6
California <sup>3</sup>	103,420	36.4	40.3	22.6
Colorado <sup>4</sup>	92,375	28.4	30.9	25.5
Connecticut	86,124	30.1	33.9	22.3
Delaware	14,424	29.0	12.0	21.5
Dist. of Col.	7,664	25.6	14.7	33.8
Florida	20,488	32.2	26.8	26.8
Georgia	64,216	61.6	45.3	9.6
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	6,672	44.0	43.0	20.0
Idaho	34,856	3.0	8.5	6.7
Illinois	182,394	22.7	20.8	23.0
Indiana	159,642	24.9	33.3	26.6
Iowa	85,338	30.6	47.1	24.7
Kansas <sup>4</sup>	41,846	20.7	43.1	23.0
Kentucky	106,541	5.6	12.1	4.1
Louisiana	15,895	39.5	41.3	18.4
Maine <sup>5</sup>	48,592	42.7	27.8	13.3
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	93,200	31.9	24.8	23.0
Massachusetts <sup>4</sup>	144,846	34.4	27.0	20.0
Michigan	439,853	28.6	4.8	19.9
Minnesota	126,218	32.1	31.3	23.2
Mississippi	42,847	48.3	27.2	18.9
Missouri	127,596	18.3	39.5	21.9
Montana	18,117	26.7	38.5	19.2
Nebraska	33,534	--	20.5	--

<sup>1</sup> Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States.

<sup>2</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide heating assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Includes households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; and households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households under heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes 1,435 subsidized housing tenants with heat included in their rent that received LIHEAP benefit not to exceed \$5 per household to make such household eligible for the Full Standard Utility Allowance under the Food Stamp/SNAP program.

**Table III-14. LIHEAP heating assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	13,389	42.3	45.6	20.5
New Hampshire	35,351	25.9	31.0	18.5
New Jersey	195,644	33.9	21.7	19.8
New Mexico	44,779	33.8	43.2	23.2
New York	884,454	34.5	41.6	23.5
North Carolina	237,189	24.5	28.2	28.7
North Dakota	15,325	25.5	23.4	23.7
Ohio	240,556	44.4	35.7	6.9
Oklahoma	77,058	24.1	22.9	24.2
Oregon	63,542	34.3	37.3	21.2
Pennsylvania	369,361	34.7	29.3	18.2
Rhode Island	30,038	38.0	24.2	18.9
South Carolina	18,598	52.7	32.3	11.5
South Dakota	17,181	40.2	24.2	21.8
Tennessee	53,335	54.1	68.3	11.9
Texas	7,421	50.7	62.2	15.7
Utah	32,876	26.6	44.6	30.0
Vermont	21,680	36.4	48.8	24.9
Virginia	108,522	37.2	48.8	19.5
Washington <sup>4</sup>	67,395	20.7	32.0	25.9
West Virginia	53,591	11.0	22.4	19.8
Wisconsin	155,113	27.0	37.8	26.2
Wyoming	10,601	37.4	15.3	18.6



**Table III-15. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	432,526	39.5%	38.9%	20.3%
Alabama	43,006	29.9	33.2	21.1
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware <sup>4</sup>	252	61.9	34.9	7.5
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	32,071	32.7	25.8	25.1
Georgia	27,583	45.1	40.3	15.4
Hawaii <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	27,260	70.4	42.2	8.3
Indiana	80,699	33.4	39.7	23.5
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	22,486	39.7	39.6	18.7
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	30,876	37.4	23.1	26.2
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	6,008	--	38.9	--
Nevada <sup>3</sup>	0	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States.

<sup>2</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide cooling assistance..

<sup>3</sup> Totals and percent distributions exclude households that received combined heating and cooling assistance in Arizona, California, and Nevada; households that received energy assistance in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported those households in heating assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Cooling assistance includes 252 households that received room-sized air conditioners. Some of these households also may have received assistance with their electric bills.

**Table III-15. LIHEAP cooling assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	40,304	63.3	30.7	7.5
New Mexico	0	--	--	--
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	0	--	--	--
Oklahoma	30,566	19.6	25.6	25.9
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	6,079	30.7	29.9	19.8
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	1,890	41.9	41.1	4.0
Texas	35,085	47.8	59.1	15.7
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	48,361	36.2	60.4	31.1
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

**Table III-16. LIHEAP winter/year-round crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	1,294,378	18.7%	27.9%	27.3%
Alabama	15,117	39.2	45.3	21.0
Alaska	1,591	9.4	19.5	34.1
Arizona	5,319	16.0	44.0	38.0
Arkansas	18,783	10.8	32.8	28.6
California <sup>3 4</sup>	55,672	18.9	30.7	35.1
Colorado <sup>3 5</sup>	1,462	39.7	37.3	19.9
Connecticut <sup>6</sup>	28,063	32.9	30.1	20.4
Delaware	1,381	26.0	11.0	40.0
Dist. of Col.	1,855	14.2	11.5	42.7
Florida	20,120	23.9	31.2	30.1
Georgia	17,525	22.4	32.1	24.7
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho <sup>3</sup>	1,027	3.0	8.5	6.7
Illinois <sup>3</sup>	21,260	13.4	22.8	24.8
Indiana	58,213	13.9	24.1	33.4
Iowa	8,130	33.6	49.0	25.7
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	1,836	9.1	35.9	33.6
Kentucky	67,305	18.0	46.4	20.9
Louisiana <sup>7</sup>	8,051	12.6	29.1	32.5
Maine <sup>3</sup>	4,816	19.8	31.0	21.4
Maryland <sup>4 5</sup>	2,437	16.4	14.9	32.4
Massachusetts <sup>5</sup>	14,961	18.3	24.9	29.3
Michigan	126,630	7.4	7.6	27.8

<sup>1</sup> Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide winter/year-round crisis assistance.

<sup>2</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide cooling assistance.

<sup>3</sup> Sixteen States provided emergency heating/cooling equipment repair or replacement services as part of crisis assistance. These States were California (6,453 households [heating] and 1,011 households [cooling]), Colorado (1,462 households), Idaho (294 households), Illinois (2,342 households), Maine (270 households), Minnesota (4,674 households), New Jersey (376 households), New York (3,322 households), North Carolina (980 households), North Dakota (200 households), Oregon (107 households), Rhode Island (207 households), South Dakota (382 households), Utah (633 households), Washington (578 households), and Wyoming (--).

<sup>4</sup> Household counts for winter/year-round crisis assistance may include some duplicated counts due to data reporting limitations.

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter fuel crisis situations received expedited heating assistance as their crisis benefit.

<sup>6</sup> Crisis assistance data include 15,903 crisis assistance households that also received Safety Net Benefits.

<sup>7</sup> Crisis assistance data include 276 households that were assisted by three Child Welfare programs.

**Table III-16. LIHEAP winter/year-round crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Minnesota <sup>3 8</sup>	45,905	18.8	27.9	28.8
Mississippi	1,911	38.9	26.4	30.4
Missouri	62,789	15.6	29.1	25.1
Montana	496	31.9	45.2	16.5
Nebraska	20,879	--	14.2	--
Nevada <sup>9</sup>	405	28.4	42.2	27.7
New Hampshire	1,388	4.0	25.1	25.5
New Jersey <sup>3 10</sup>	28,582	20.5	17.5	25.5
New Mexico	21,181	13.5	31.5	36.3
New York <sup>3</sup>	138,923	15.2	29.0	32.0
North Carolina <sup>3 11</sup>	83,762	16.3	23.0	33.8
North Dakota <sup>3</sup>	1,879	7.8	21.7	33.9
Ohio <sup>12</sup>	104,851	21.3	27.9	14.6
Oklahoma	6,445	10.1	18.2	32.8
Oregon <sup>3</sup>	6,634	23.7	34.2	27.0
Pennsylvania	135,666	35.9	39.3	29.1
Rhode Island <sup>3</sup>	8,867	29.1	24.7	21.4
South Carolina	21,842	20.7	13.2	24.2
South Dakota <sup>3</sup>	632	7.9	10.6	43.7
Tennessee	5,777	14.3	50.1	32.1
Texas	24,969	24.4	35.2	30.2
Utah <sup>3</sup>	4,033	20.7	35.7	33.3
Vermont	6,151	10.8	28.8	27.9
Virginia	18,284	24.5	44.5	24.8
Washington <sup>3 5</sup>	10,556	10.0	28.8	33.5
West Virginia	23,528	3.6	7.8	32.8
Wisconsin	24,923	23.5	38.4	29.1
Wyoming <sup>3</sup>	1,566	24.5	13.7	25.3

<sup>8</sup> Crisis assistance data include 2,361 households served through the Reach Out for Warmth Program.

<sup>9</sup> Crisis assistance data include 11 households with chronic long-term medical conditions.

<sup>10</sup> Crisis assistance data exclude 1,357 households that received emergency furnace restarts, nine households that received utility reconnection, and 2,453 households that received that received emergency furnace repair or replacement. An unknown number of these households may have received emergency crisis fuel assistance.

<sup>11</sup> The percentage distribution excludes 980 households that received furnace repair or replacement.

<sup>12</sup> The percent distribution includes 61 households receiving winter crisis assistance through the State's Lung Health Clinic.

**Table III-17. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	101,695	28.1%	34.3%	25.9%
Alabama	15,595	28.3	28.3	26.8
Alaska	0	--	--	--
Arizona	0	--	--	--
Arkansas	0	--	--	--
California	0	--	--	--
Colorado	0	--	--	--
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	0	--	--	--
Dist. of Col.	0	--	--	--
Florida	25,953	22.4	22.4	32.9
Georgia	0	--	--	--
Hawaii	167	9.6	9.6	32.9
Idaho	0	--	--	--
Illinois	0	--	--	--
Indiana	0	--	--	--
Iowa	0	--	--	--
Kansas	0	--	--	--
Kentucky	0	--	--	--
Louisiana	0	--	--	--
Maine	0	--	--	--
Maryland	0	--	--	--
Massachusetts	0	--	--	--
Michigan	0	--	--	--
Minnesota	0	--	--	--
Mississippi	825	32.5	32.5	43.5
Missouri	33,722	11.3	11.3	29.0
Montana	0	--	--	--
Nebraska	0	--	--	--
Nevada	0	--	--	--
New Hampshire	0	--	--	--
New Jersey	0	--	--	--
New Mexico	0	--	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. A designation of "--" indicates that data were not applicable for States which did not provide summer crisis assistance.

<sup>2</sup> A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide cooling assistance..

**Table III-17. LIHEAP summer crisis assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted <sup>2</sup>		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
New York	0	--	--	--
North Carolina	0	--	--	--
North Dakota	0	--	--	--
Ohio	25,433	56.1	56.1	13.3
Oklahoma	0	--	--	--
Oregon	0	--	--	--
Pennsylvania	0	--	--	--
Rhode Island	0	--	--	--
South Carolina	0	--	--	--
South Dakota	0	--	--	--
Tennessee	0	--	--	--
Texas	0	--	--	--
Utah	0	--	--	--
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	0	--	--	--
Washington	0	--	--	--
West Virginia	0	--	--	--
Wisconsin	0	--	--	--
Wyoming	0	--	--	--

**Table III-18. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Total	107,885	36.8%	30.1%	19.3%
Alabama	356	56.5	56.5	22.5
Alaska	683	26.4	26.4	39.5
Arizona	850	50.7	50.7	29.9
Arkansas	1,223	47.8	47.8	12.6
California	17,535	30.6	30.6	23.9
Colorado	2,963	34.9	34.9	19.4
Connecticut	0	--	--	--
Delaware	200	59.0	59.0	31.0
Dist. of Col.	263	26.0	14.9	34.0
Florida	1,054	--	--	--
Georgia	830	54.7	54.7	--
Hawaii	0	--	--	--
Idaho	1,174	31.7	31.7	26.1
Illinois	4,449	61.1	42.8	83.0
Indiana	1,110	37.9	37.9	18.3
Iowa	1,903	31.8	31.8	18.1
Kansas	838	39.1	39.1	14.3
Kentucky	1,193	86.3	86.3	30.8
Louisiana	411	59.1	59.1	22.6
Maine	1,158	--	--	--
Maryland	445	--	--	--
Massachusetts	11,254	61.5	61.5	8.1
Michigan <sup>2</sup>	1,062	30.3	30.3	20.2
Minnesota	2,056	39.3	39.3	20.7
Mississippi	0	--	--	--
Missouri	0	--	--	--
Montana	455	31.0	31.0	20.2
Nebraska	552	--	--	--
Nevada	174	55.2	55.2	7.5
New Hampshire	210	44.3	31.4	17.6
New Jersey	1,534	45.8	45.8	16.6
New Mexico	335	44.8	44.8	--
New York <sup>3</sup>	12,307	--	--	--
North Carolina	2,382	30.8	30.8	6.8
North Dakota	575	28.3	28.3	23.0

<sup>1</sup> Elderly is defined as a household member 60 years or older and young child as a household member five years or under. Definitions of disabled vary among the States. A designation of "--" indicates that data were not reported, were reported incorrectly, or were not applicable for States which did not provide weatherization assistance.

<sup>2</sup> These vulnerability group percentages include 476 households that received furnace repair/replacement benefits.

<sup>3</sup> These vulnerability group percentages are based on 8,779 households. These households exclude 1,718 vacant units that were weatherized in accordance with U. S. Department of Energy rules but for which poverty data is lacking. These households include 3,508 households that received cooling equipment installation for medically-needy households.

**Table III-18. LIHEAP weatherization assistance: Percent of households assisted with at least one member who is elderly, disabled, or a young child, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

State	All households assisted	Percent of households assisted		
		Elderly	Disabled	Young child
Ohio	7,227	29.0	29.0	16.6
Oklahoma	460	--	--	--
Oregon	1,550	35.5	25.8	16.1
Pennsylvania	9,743	32.7	32.7	23.3
Rhode Island	827	51.8	51.8	15.0
South Carolina	189	50.3	50.3	11.1
South Dakota	467	52.5	52.5	16.3
Tennessee	653	55.7	55.7	12.3
Texas	2,116	54.1	54.1	15.6
Utah	669	41.4	41.4	31.5
Vermont	0	--	--	--
Virginia	2,333	53.8	53.8	8.3
Washington	3,365	24.8	24.8	13.4
West Virginia	1,003	32.3	32.3	14.8
Wisconsin	5,749	38.9	38.9	21.6
Wyoming	0	--	--	--



## **IV. Program Implementation Data**

Part IV provides program information and data about the provision of the types of LIHEAP assistance; the implementation of LIHEAP assurances; the provision of energy crisis intervention; and the results of HHS monitoring reviews of LIHEAP grantee programs in FY 2008.

### ***Types of LIHEAP assistance***

State LIHEAP grantees provided the following types of LIHEAP assistance in FY 2008:

- All States provided either heating assistance or home energy benefits that did not distinguish between heating and cooling assistance.
- For households facing winter/year-round energy crises, 46 States provided separate winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance benefits; four States provided crisis fuel assistance only through expedited access to heating assistance; and one State did not provide winter/year-round crisis fuel assistance.
- Four States provided combined heating and cooling assistance benefits; 15 States provided separate cooling assistance benefits; and six States provided separate summer crisis assistance benefits. Three States provided both cooling and summer crisis assistance. Nineteen States provided year-round (i.e., 10-12 months) crisis assistance that may have assisted households facing energy crises during the summer.
- Sixteen States provided emergency furnace or air conditioner replacements/repairs.
- Forty-five States provided weatherization assistance.

### ***Implementation of LIHEAP assurances***

To receive LIHEAP Regular Block Grant funds in FY 2008, grantees were required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute to submit 16 statutory assurances signed by the chief executive officer and a plan describing:

- eligibility requirements for each type of assistance provided, including criteria for designating an emergency under the crisis assistance component;
- benefit levels for each type of assistance;
- estimates of the amount of funds to be used for each component and alternate uses of funds reserved for crisis assistance in the event they are not needed for that purpose;
- any steps to be taken (in addition to those required to be carried out in section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute) to target households with high home energy burdens;
- how the grantee will carry out the 16 assurances required by section 2605(b) of the LIHEAP statute;
- weatherization and other energy-related home repair services, if any, to be provided, and the extent to which the grantee will use the Department of Energy's Low Income Weatherization Assistance Program rules for its weatherization component; and

- information on the number and income of households served during the previous year, and the number of households with elderly members (60 years or older), disabled members (as defined by the States), or young children (five years or younger).

As required under section 2610(b) of the LIHEAP statute, information is provided below on the overall manner in which States carried out assurances described in section 2605(b)(2), (5), (8), and (15) of the LIHEAP statute. The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1986 [P.L. 99-425] deleted section 2605(b)(15) of the LIHEAP statute, but added similar requirements for energy crisis intervention programs in section 2605(c)(1), effective in FY 1988. Therefore, this report addresses those requirements provided in section 2605(c)(1). (Subsequently, the 1990 amendments to the LIHEAP statute enacted as part of the Augustus F. Hawkins Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 [P.L. 101-501], added a new section 2605(b)(15) that became effective in FY 1992, relating to outreach and intake sites for energy crisis intervention programs.)

### **Household eligibility**

The unit of eligibility for LIHEAP is the household, which is defined by the LIHEAP statute as “any individual or group of individuals who are living together as one economic unit for whom residential energy customarily is purchased in common or who make undesignated payments for energy in the form of rent.” Section 2605(b)(2) of the LIHEAP statute allows LIHEAP grantees to use two standards in determining household eligibility for LIHEAP assistance:

- **Categorical eligibility** for households with one or more individuals receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) (formerly Food Stamps), or certain needs-tested veteran benefits, without regard to household income.

Categorical eligibility is a rarely used eligibility standard, although a few States make automatic payments to households which receive assistance under one or more of the categorical public assistance programs. It is more common for States to mail abbreviated LIHEAP applications to households receiving public assistance.

- **Income eligibility** for households with incomes not exceeding the greater of an amount equal to 150 percent of the State’s poverty level, or an amount equal to 60 percent of the State median income. In only a few States was 60 percent of State median income below 150 percent of the poverty level. Grantees may target assistance to poorer households by setting income levels as low as 110 percent of the poverty level. Eligibility priority may be given to households with high energy burdens or need.

As shown in Table IV-1, more than two-thirds of the States set their income eligibility levels at or above 150 percent of the poverty level for each type of LIHEAP assistance. The percentage of States that set their income eligibility levels at 110 percent of the poverty level ranged from zero percent to seven percent.

HHS has provided States with estimates of the number of households that are income eligible and have vulnerable members in their States to calculate their individual LIHEAP reciprocity targeting index scores. Such data can help States determine the extent to which they are targeting heating assistance to vulnerable households, and to decide whether improvements are needed to achieve a reciprocity targeting index score of at least 100 for vulnerable groups in their States.

**Table IV-1. Percent of states selecting various LIHEAP income eligibility standards, FY 2008<sup>1</sup>**

LIHEAP income eligibility standards (2007 HHS Poverty Guideline Percent Intervals)	Type of Assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter Crisis <sup>2</sup>	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Number of States	51	15	46	6	45
	Percent of States				
Household Income at or above 150%	69%	67%	74%	83%	78%
Household income between 111% - 149%	27	27	24	17	20
Household income at 110%	4	7	2	0	2

The States' income eligibility standards (expressed as percentages of the 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines), by type of assistance are shown in Table IV-2.

**Table IV-2. LIHEAP: States' maximum income eligibility standards for 4-person households as a percent of the 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2008<sup>3</sup>**

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
	(Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines)				
Alabama	150	150	150	150	150
Alaska	150	0	150	0	150
Arizona <sup>4</sup>	154	--	154	0	154
Arkansas	125	0	125	0	125
California <sup>4</sup>	205	--	205	0	205
Colorado <sup>5</sup>	185	0	--	0	185
Connecticut	268	0	268	0	0
Delaware	200	205	200	0	200
Dist. of Col.	146	0	146	0	146
Florida	150	150	150	150	150
Georgia	150	150	150	0	150
Hawaii <sup>4</sup>	150	0	0	150	0
Idaho	150	0	150	0	150
Illinois	150	150	150	0	150
Indiana	150	150	150	0	150
Iowa	150	0	150	0	150
Kansas <sup>5</sup>	130	0	--	0	150
Kentucky	130	0	130	0	150

<sup>1</sup> The data were derived from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*.

<sup>2</sup> Includes States that provided either winter crisis assistance or year-round crisis assistance benefits. Excludes States that provided expedited heating assistance for fuel crisis situations.

<sup>3</sup> Maximum annual income cutoffs for 4-person households were obtained from HHS' *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008*. The income cutoffs were converted into percents of the 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines. Income cutoffs are not shown for those States that set different income cutoffs for households with elderly, disabled, or young children and other crisis assistance.

<sup>4</sup> Combined heating and cooling assistance provided in Arizona, California, and Nevada; energy assistance provided in Hawaii with no differentiation made between heating and cooling assistance. States reported funds under heating assistance.

<sup>5</sup> Households in winter crisis situations received expedited heating assistance.

**Table IV-2. LIHEAP: States' maximum income eligibility standards for 4-person households as a percent of the 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines, by type of assistance and by State, FY 2008<sup>3</sup>**

State	Heating	Cooling	Winter crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
(Percent of 2007 HHS Poverty Guidelines)					
Louisiana	163	163	163	0	163
Maine	170	0	170	0	170
Maryland <sup>5</sup>	175	0	--	0	175
Massachusetts <sup>5</sup>	200	0	--	0	200
Michigan	113	0	208	0	154
Minnesota	187	0	225	0	187
Mississippi	150	150	150	150	0
Missouri	125	0	125	125	0
Montana	150	0	150	0	150
Nebraska	119	119	119	0	119
Nevada <sup>4</sup>	150	--	150	0	150
New Hampshire	237	0	237	0	185
New Jersey	175	175	175	0	175
New Mexico	150	0	150	0	150
New York	210	0	210	0	210
North Carolina	110	0	150	0	150
North Dakota	174	0	174	0	174
Ohio	175	0	175	175	150
Oklahoma	110	110	110	0	110
Oregon	180	0	175	0	175
Pennsylvania	150	0	150	0	150
Rhode Island	227	0	227	0	227
South Carolina	150	150	150	0	150
South Dakota	160	0	160	0	160
Tennessee	125	125	125	0	125
Texas	125	125	125	0	125
Utah	125	0	125	0	125
Vermont	125	0	150	0	0
Virginia	130	133	130	0	130
Washington	125	0	125	0	125
West Virginia	126	0	126	0	126
Wisconsin	150	0	150	0	150
Wyoming	183	0	183	0	0

### **Criteria for targeting benefits**

Section 2605(b)(5) of the LIHEAP statute, as amended by the Human Services Amendments of 1994 [P.L. 103-252], requires grantees to provide the highest level of assistance to households which have the lowest incomes and the highest energy costs or needs in relation to income.

The LIHEAP statute defines "highest home energy needs" as "the home energy requirements of a household determined by taking into account both the energy burden of such household and the unique situation of such household that results from having members of vulnerable populations, including very young children, individuals with disabilities, and frail older individuals." However, the LIHEAP statute does not define the terms "young children," "individuals with disabilities," and "frail older individuals."

States use a variety of factors and methods to take into account relative income, energy costs, family size, and need for home energy in determining benefit levels. In FY 2008, the most common measures for varying heating benefits were fuel type, energy consumption or cost, household size, and income as a percentage of the poverty level. Other factors used included the presence of a “vulnerable” person (e.g., elderly, disabled, or young children), housing type, and the amount of energy subsidy from another program. Presence of an elderly person or young child in the household as a benefit determinant has become more common in response to provisions of the Human Services Amendments of 1994, which added energy “needs” as a factor in determining benefits.

States tended to use fewer variables to determine benefit amounts for crisis, cooling, and weatherization components. For example, since almost all air conditioning is powered with electricity, fuel type variations are not a factor. Similarly, the amount spent on weatherization generally is determined by the amount of work needed, up to a maximum set by the State. Generally, States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In FY 2008, a number of LIHEAP grantees reassessed their LIHEAP benefit structures to ensure that they were targeting those low income households that have the highest energy costs or needs. For example, more grantees were looking at ways to factor energy burden into their benefit structures. However, grantees need to move further toward effective benefit targeting. As part of its work under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, HHS has been developing a series of performance indicators that can be used to measure LIHEAP performance in targeting vulnerable low income households. The status of this work is described in HHS’ LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008.

### **Treatment of income eligible households and owners/renters**

Section 2605(b)(8)(A) of the LIHEAP statute prohibits LIHEAP grantees from limiting LIHEAP benefits to categorically eligible households only, thus excluding income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits. As reported, no grantees excluded, as a class, income eligible households from receiving LIHEAP benefits in FY 2008.

Section 2605(b)(8)(B) of the LIHEAP statute requires that owners and renters be treated equitably. States are in substantial compliance with this assurance.

In addition, section 927 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 [P.L. 102-550], as amended, prohibits LIHEAP grantees from excluding households living in subsidized housing who pay out-of-pocket for utilities and receive a utility allowance. However, it permits States to consider the tenant’s utility allowance in determining the amount of LIHEAP assistance to which they are entitled, provided that the size of any reduction in benefits is reasonably related to any utility allowance received. It does not address the issue of subsidized housing tenants whose energy costs are included in their rent.

### ***Energy crisis intervention***

Section 2604(c) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to do the following with respect to providing energy crisis intervention:

- Reserve a reasonable amount of funds for energy crisis intervention until March 15 of each program year.
- Respond to energy crises within certain time limits as specified in section 2604(c)(1) and (2) of the LIHEAP statute. Grantees shall provide assistance to resolve an energy crisis no later than 48

hours after an eligible household applies for energy crisis benefits and no later than 18 hours if the eligible household is in a life-threatening situation.

- Accept applications for energy crisis benefits at sites that are geographically accessible to all households and provide to low income individuals who are physically infirm the means (1) to submit applications for energy crisis benefits without leaving their residences; or (2) to travel to the sites at which such applications are accepted.

With regard to energy crisis intervention activities, section 2605(c)(1) of the LIHEAP statute requires each grantee to provide the following information to HHS as part of each grantee's application to HHS for LIHEAP funds:

- eligibility requirements to be used for energy crisis assistance;
- estimated amount that will be used for energy crisis intervention;
- criteria for designating a crisis;
- benefit levels to be used for assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and
- use of any reserved funds that remain unexpended for emergencies after March 15.

Generally, States are in substantial compliance with energy crisis intervention requirements. In FY 2008, the applications indicated that:

- Grantees would reserve a specific amount or percentage of funds for crisis assistance until March 15, 2008. Most States set aside a percentage of their LIHEAP funds for a separate crisis component, which operated until March 15 or later;
- Grantees would designate the actual or imminent loss of home energy as emergencies. With rare exceptions, States required applicant households to document their energy crisis situation, as well as meet other eligibility criteria. A utility shut-off notice or documentation from a delivered fuel vendor that a household's fuel was or was about to be depleted are examples of such documentation. A few States handled crisis assistance situations by "fast tracking" heating and/or cooling assistance funds so that crises were resolved in a timely fashion in FY 2008;
- In a few cases, grantees also required other circumstances for an energy crisis or emergency, such as having made a good faith effort to pay the fuel or utility bill, or having unexpected expenses during the prior month;
- Grantees would use the amount needed to alleviate the emergency, up to a set maximum, in determining the assistance to be provided in such an emergency; and
- Grantees would keep emergency components open after March 15, reprogram unexpended funds reserved for crises back into other LIHEAP components, or include the funds in their carryover amount. Funds unexpended for crisis by March 15 or, if later, the close of the crisis component were used for other components or carried over into the next fiscal year.

## ***HHS monitoring of LIHEAP grantee programs***

### **Audits**

Section 2605(b)(10) of the LIHEAP statute requires grantees to assure the proper disbursement of and accounting for Federal funds paid to grantees under the LIHEAP statute, including procedures for fiscal monitoring the provision of LIHEAP assistance. It also requires them to comply with the provisions of the Single Audit Act [31 U.S.C. 7501 *et seq.*].

### **Compliance reviews**

Section 2608 of the LIHEAP statute establishes a number of oversight and enforcement responsibilities for HHS. Under section 2608, the Secretary is required to respond expeditiously to complaints that grantees have failed to expend funds in accordance with the LIHEAP statute. In addition, the Secretary is to investigate several grantees' use of funds each year to evaluate their programmatic compliance with the LIHEAP statute. Also, section 2608 requires the Secretary to withhold funds from any grantee failing to expend its allocation substantially in accordance with the law.

On-site compliance reviews were conducted in FY 2008 of the LIHEAP programs in the District of Columbia, Oregon, South Carolina, Washington, Wyoming, and the Suquamish Tribe in the State of Washington. No major compliance issues were encountered.

In FY 2007, LIHEAP developed a refined monitoring system to better assess State adherence to statutory mandates. Several improvements were made as part of this renewed effort, which included:

- Establishing specific criteria for selecting grantees for LIHEAP compliance reviews each year, considering potential compliance issues found in annual plan application review, independent audits, and complaints and media reports of State or agency mismanagement.
- Setting up of an enhanced "LIHEAP Compliance Review System," which will capture all of the policies and procedures with respect to the compliance review process.
- Establishing timetables for State reviews for a three-year period and informing LIHEAP grantees well in advance of a planned on-site review.
- Integrating more on-site reviews each year (beginning in FY 2008) of Indian Tribes and Tribal organizations that receive direct LIHEAP funding.

In addition, HHS conducts "desk reviews" of grantees' applications to determine whether there is any indication from these applications that grantees are not in compliance with the LIHEAP statute. This approach makes both HHS and LIHEAP grantees aware of potential problems early on and enables both to work in partnership for continuous improvement. HHS provides intensive technical assistance to LIHEAP grantees throughout the year, both in-depth training workshops and on an individual basis. This technical assistance process is a valuable tool to address potential compliance issues, often while proposals are in the development stage.

### **Program integrity**

The Department of Health and Human Services has zero tolerance for fraud. Cases of suspected LIHEAP fraud are either turned over to the HHS Inspector General or initiate an on-site compliance review by the Division of Energy Assistance of the grantee's LIHEAP program. Although this report covers FY 2008, the Department has taken major steps in FY 2010 to work with States to prevent fraud

and abuse and to ensure LIHEAP program integrity.

On May 5, 2010, HHS issued guidance strongly encouraging States to verify the identity of applicants by requiring applicants to provide Social Security Numbers (SSNs) as a condition of receiving assistance. States are encouraged to use SSNs to verify eligibility information in other databases, such as the Social Security Administration's Enumeration Verification System, State new hire databases, and prisoner databases.

On June 8, 2010, HHS issued guidance requiring all LIHEAP grantees to include a Program Integrity Assessment with their FY 2011 LIHEAP Plans, which must discuss strategies to prevent waste, fraud, and abuse. Finally, HHS is working with all LIHEAP grantees to pinpoint areas of vulnerability and to disseminate best practices.

This Department is firmly committed to being good stewards of the American people's tax dollars. It is essential that we do everything in our power to ensure the vital resources we administer are reaching the people who need them most, and to protect the low income families, seniors, young children, and people with disabilities who depend on LIHEAP.



## A. Data Collection Activities

This Appendix describes the data collection activities that were conducted for this report. Data collection activities include State LIHEAP grantee reporting and national household surveys.

Under the block grants created by OBRA, Federal information collection and reporting requirements for grantees have been limited to only that information that is identified specifically by statute.

### *LIHEAP household report*

Section 309 of the Human Services Amendments of 1994 amended section 2605(c)(1)(G) of the statute to require grantees, as part of their annual LIHEAP grant application, to report the following LIHEAP household data:

- the number and income levels of assisted households;
- the number of assisted households with at least one or more individuals who are elderly, disabled, or a young child; and
- the number and income levels of households applying for LIHEAP assistance, not just those households that receive LIHEAP assistance.

The *LIHEAP Household Report* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0060) gathers uniform State-level data on LIHEAP applicant and assisted households, as shown at the end of this appendix. The submission of the *LIHEAP Household Report* is required as part of each grantee's LIHEAP grant application for funding in the subsequent fiscal year.

State-reported data on LIHEAP applicant households are not comparable given that States can define applicant households differently. Consequently, such data are excluded from this report. However, the reporting of such data still is required as part of the LIHEAP grantee application.

Table A-1 provides information for FY 2008 on the percentage of assisted households for which uniform data exist for poverty levels, elderly, disabled, and young children, as reported by the States.

**Table A-1. Percentage of assisted households for which States reported complete data, by type of LIHEAP assistance, FY 2008**

Household characteristic	Type of assistance				
	Heating	Cooling	Winter/year-round crisis	Summer crisis	Weatherization
Poverty level	99.6%	100.0%	99.5%	100.0%	94.4%
Elderly <sup>1</sup>	99.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	93.3
Disabled <sup>2</sup>	99.3	100.0	99.9	100.0	93.3
Young child <sup>3</sup>	98.6	100.0	99.9	100.0	93.3

<sup>1</sup> "Elderly" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is 60 years or older.

<sup>2</sup> "Disabled" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is disabled (the definition of "disabled" is determined by each State).

<sup>3</sup> "Young children" refers to households assisted with at least one member who is five years or under.

## ***LIHEAP grantee survey***

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are required annually to complete the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* (OMB Clearance No. 0970-0076). The survey data provide State estimates on the sources and uses of their LIHEAP funds, average household benefits, and the maximum income cutoff for a four-member household.

HHS conducted the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey for FY 2008* in December 2007. A copy of the survey is included at the end of this Appendix.

A key feature of the *LIHEAP Grantee Survey* is the collection of estimates of sources and uses of LIHEAP obligated funds. The estimates of obligated funds do not provide data on LIHEAP expenditures in FY 2008, as obligated FY 2008 funds could be spent in FY 2008 or later, depending on State law. The estimates provide a snapshot of how States obligated their FY 2008 funds.

## ***National household surveys***

Since FY 1982, HHS has relied upon the two national household surveys described below. The results of these surveys provide a variety of national and regional demographic and energy-related data on the characteristics of households eligible for LIHEAP and households receiving LIHEAP fuel assistance.

Data from national household surveys are subject to the following errors (for further information, see [www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/Accuracy00.pdf](http://www.census.gov/acs/www/Downloads/ACS/Accuracy00.pdf)):

- **Sampling Error.** The data in national household surveys are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained by interviewing the entire population using the same methodology. The estimates from the chosen sample also differ from other samples of housing units and persons within those housing units. Sampling error in data arises due to the use of probability sampling, which is necessary to ensure the integrity and representativeness of sample survey results. The implementation of statistical sampling procedures provides the basis for the statistical analysis of sample data.
- **Nonsampling Error.** In addition to sampling error, data users should realize that other types of errors may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process survey data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or keying data from questionnaires may introduce error into the estimates. These and other sources of error contribute to the nonsampling error component of the total error of survey estimates. Nonsampling errors may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly increase the variability of the data. Systematic errors which are consistent in one direction introduce bias into the results of a sample survey.

The “standard error” estimates sampling errors and some types of nonsampling errors. The standard error is a measure of the deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples. The sample estimate and the estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with a prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Standard errors are not included in this Report.

## ***Current Population Survey***

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a national household sample survey which is conducted monthly by the Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce. CPS data in certain previous LIHEAP Reports to

Congress have been referred to as March CPS data. In the past, the Census Bureau expanded the sample size and added a number of socio-economic questions to the March survey. The Census Bureau referred to this particular CPS supplement as the March CPS. Beginning in 2001, the Census Bureau made several substantive changes to the March CPS, as described in the *LIHEAP Report to Congress* for FY 2002. The Census Bureau refers to the revised supplement as the Annual Social and Economic Supplement (CPS ASEC). This supplement represents a break in the March CPS data series. Detailed information about the changes in design and methodology is available in the Census Bureau's Current Population Survey Technical Paper 63RV (March 2002) online at: [www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf](http://www.census.gov/prod/2002pubs/tp63rv.pdf)

The CPS ASEC includes data that allow one to identify household demographic characteristics. It is also the best source of annual national data for estimating the number of income eligible households and the number of income eligible vulnerable households. The data needed to prepare performance statistics for FY 2008 became available in October 2008.

## ***Residential Energy Consumption Survey***

The Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) is a national household sample survey which is conducted every four years by the Energy Information Administration (EIA), U.S. Department of Energy. It is designed to provide reliable data at the national and Census regional level. The RECS includes information on energy consumption and expenditures, household demographics, housing characteristics, weatherization/conservation practices, home appliances, and type of heating and cooling equipment.

The survey consists of three parts:

- EIA interviews households for information about which fuels are used, how fuels are used, energy-using appliances, structural features, energy-efficiency measures taken, demographic characteristics of the household, heating interruptions, and receipt of energy assistance.
- EIA interviews rental agents for households whose rent includes some portion of their energy bill. This information augments information from those households that may not be knowledgeable about the fuels used for space heating or water heating.
- After obtaining permission from respondents, EIA mails questionnaires to their energy suppliers to collect the actual billing data on energy consumption and expenditures. This fuel supplier survey eliminates the inaccuracy of self reported data. When a household does not consent or when fuel consumption records are unusable or nonexistent, regression analysis is used to impute missing data.

The 2005 RECS is the twelfth in a series of surveys. For the 2005 RECS, approximately 4,382 households were interviewed, including 443 verified LIHEAP recipient households. Home energy data have been adjusted to FY 2008 with respect to changes in weather and fuel prices.

For information about the RECS sample design, see Energy Information Administration, *Sample Design for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey*, DOE/EIA-0555 (94)/1, Washington, DC, August 1994. The data collected on home energy uses and costs from the 2005 RECS are available from the EIA website at: [www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emeu/recs/contents.html).

## **Strengths and limitations of RECS data**

The RECS provides the most recent, comprehensive data on home energy consumption and expenditures. The strengths of using RECS data to derive home energy estimates are as follows:

- The RECS uses a representative national household sample, providing statistically reliable estimates for all, non low income, and low income households;
- The 2005 RECS included a supplemental sample of LIHEAP recipient households that is representative of the population of LIHEAP heating and cooling assistance recipients;
- The RECS includes usage data for all residential fuels;
- Energy suppliers provide information on actual residential energy consumption and expenditures of households sampled by the RECS in order to eliminate the inaccuracy of self-reported data; and
- Regression analyses of data from the RECS provide estimates of the amounts of fuels going to various end uses, including home heating and cooling.

While the updated 2005 RECS data provide the most current and comprehensive data on residential energy use by low income households, several significant limitations must be addressed:

- The 2005 RECS data were for calendar year 2005. Those data were adjusted for FY 2008 (October 1, 2007 to September 30, 2008), using procedures that adjust the 2005 data to reflect the weather and fuel prices for FY 2008. These procedures are comparable to those used for the FY 1986 - FY 2008 annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress. However, the reader should exercise caution in comparing the data with data in annual LIHEAP Reports to Congress prior to FY 1986, in which consumption and expenditure data were predicated on the RECS year (April 1 to March 31).
- For some variables, disaggregation of data into subgroups at the regional level results in estimates made from a small number of sample cases. Particularly, this is true of the LIHEAP recipient households and the liquefied petroleum gas and kerosene heating subgroups. This affects the reliability of the estimates.
- The household is a basic reporting unit for the RECS and LIHEAP. The RECS employs the Bureau of the Census' definition of household, i.e., a household includes all individuals living in a housing unit, whether related or not, who: (1) share a common direct access entry to the unit from outside the building or from a hallway, and (2) do not normally eat their meals with members of other units in the building. A household does not include temporary visitors or household members away at college or in the military. LIHEAP defines a household as one or more individuals living together as an economic unit who purchase energy in common or make undesignated payments for energy in their rent. Some variation in the count of households, particularly those containing renters or boarders, may result from the difference in definitions.
- The CPS ASEC provides, at national and regional levels, data on total household income as a specific dollar amount. The larger sample size and method of collecting income data from this survey result in more accurate income data than RECS income data. Therefore, the 2008 CPS ASEC is used to develop estimates of the number of low income households. In addition, mean income statistics from the CPS ASEC are used in the calculation of group energy burden.
- Households were classified in the 2005 RECS as eligible or ineligible for LIHEAP based on whether their income was above or below the maximum statutory income eligibility criteria (the greater of 150 percent of the poverty income guidelines or 60 percent of State median income). These estimates do not include households whose incomes may have exceeded the statutory income standards but who received LIHEAP benefits because they were categorically eligible for

LIHEAP under section 2605(b)(2)(A) of the LIHEAP statute. However, the tabulations of LIHEAP households include survey respondents who were reported as LIHEAP recipients by State LIHEAP administrative data but who reported incomes higher than the maximum statutory income in the RECS.

### **Average home energy consumption and expenditures**

Average heating and cooling consumption and expenditure estimates for FY 2008 were calculated at national and regional levels for all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households, for various fuels. The heating and cooling estimates were updated for each 2005 RECS sample case using FY 2008 heating degree days, cooling degree days, and price inflators applied to the original expenditure data, as well as the regression formula developed from the 2005 RECS. Home energy consumption and expenditure data were developed by aggregating and averaging home heating and cooling estimates. This was done for the sample cases that represented all, non low income, low income, and LIHEAP recipient households.

### **Energy burden**

Energy burden is an important statistic for policymakers who are considering the need for energy assistance. Energy burden can be defined broadly as the burden placed on household incomes by the cost of energy. However, there are different ways to compute energy burden and different interpretations of the energy burden statistics. The purpose of this section is to examine alternative energy burden statistics and discuss the interpretation of each.

### **Computational procedures**

There are two ways to compute mean (average) energy burden for households. The first is the “mean individual burden” approach and the second is the “mean group burden” approach. While these approaches appear to be similar, they give quite different values.

Using the “mean individual burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows. First, the ratio of energy expenditures to annual income for each household in a specified population is computed. Then, the mean of these energy burden ratios is computed for the population. However, for some households, residential energy expenditures appear to exceed income. Elderly households living on their savings are an example of such households. For such households, the energy burden has been limited to 100 percent.

For example, consider the situation where there are four households with energy burdens of four, five, seven, and eight percents. The mean of these energy burdens is calculated by adding the percentages (24 percentage points) and dividing by the number of households (four households), resulting in a mean individual burden of six percent.

Using the “mean group burden” approach, energy burden is computed as follows. First, total energy expenditures for households and total annual income for households in a specified population are computed. Then, the ratio of total energy expenditures to total income is computed for the specified population. For example, consider the situation where a group consists of four households that have a total income of \$100,000 and a total energy bill of \$4,000. Dividing the \$4,000 in total energy bills by \$100,000 in total income results in a mean group burden of four percent.

Using the 2005 RECS, the mean residential energy burden for all LIHEAP Federally eligible households using the first approach is 12.9 percent and using the second approach is 9.6 percent. The disparity between the two statistics is because the lowest income households spend a greater share of their income

on residential energy than do higher income households. For example, 2005 RECS households with incomes of \$10,000 or less had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,357, while those with incomes between \$20,000 and \$35,000 had average residential energy expenditures of \$1,601. Thus, households which had more than twice as much income spent only 18 percent more on energy.

If the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures is linear (i.e., a 10 percent increase in income is associated with a 10 percent increase in residential energy expenditures), the two statistics would be equal. However, since a number of low income households spend a large share of their income on energy, the relationship between income and residential energy expenditures is not linear (i.e., a 10 percent increase in income is associated with a considerably smaller increase in energy expenditures). Therefore, there is a substantial difference between the two statistics.

### **Statistical measures**

Different measures of central tendency can be used to describe energy burden. The most commonly used measures are the mean and the median. As previously noted, the mean is computed as the sum of all values divided by the number of values. The median is computed as the value that is at the center of the distribution of values (i.e., 50 percent of the values are greater than the median and 50 percent are less).

In the discussion of computational procedures, the mean individual burden was examined. It is also possible to look at the median individual burden. As noted above for LIHEAP income eligible households, the mean residential energy burden computed as the “mean individual burden” was 12.9 percent. The median of the distribution of residential energy burdens from the 2005 RECS survey was 8.8 percent. The disparity between these two statistics is the result of the skewed distribution of energy burden ratios.

### **Data files**

The data files used to make estimates of energy burden also have some impact on the statistic. The RECS data file is the only reliable source of national information on energy expenditures. However, the income reported on the RECS is known to be deficient in several ways. First, it is generally true that income is underreported on household surveys. Second, the RECS collects income data less precisely through the use of income intervals. Finally, the CPS ASEC collects income more precisely than the RECS does and has a larger sample size than the RECS.

As a result, the RECS categorizes too many households as income eligible for LIHEAP. Based on the 2005 RECS, in calendar year 2005, 38.6 million households were estimated to be LIHEAP income eligible households. Based on the 2005 CPS ASEC, the estimate of LIHEAP income eligible households for calendar year 2005, was 34.8 million households. Since some households that were not LIHEAP income eligible were categorized by the RECS as LIHEAP income eligible, the RECS overestimated the average energy expenditures for LIHEAP income eligible households.

The estimates of average energy burden may be overstated; as the RECS, like other surveys, understates income. Comparisons between the estimates of the number of LIHEAP income eligible households from the 1990 RECS and the March 1991 CPS suggest that the probable range of the overestimate in mean group energy burden is from five to 10 percent.

### ***Data interpretations***

The statistic used to describe energy burden depends on the question being asked. Each statistic offers some data on energy burden while not telling the whole story by itself.

The key difference between “mean individual burden” and “mean group burden” is that the first statistic focuses on the experience of individual households and the second on the experience of a group of households. The “mean individual burden” furnishes more information on how individual households are affected by energy burden (i.e., it computes a mean by using each household’s burden). The “mean group burden” furnishes more information on group burden (i.e., it computes the share of all income earned by LIHEAP income eligible households that goes to pay for energy). Both statistics are useful, though the individual burden statistic puts more emphasis on the experience of individual households, and the group burden puts more emphasis on the share of group income that is used for energy.

The key difference between the “mean individual burden” and the “median individual burden” is that the first statistic furnishes information on all LIHEAP income eligible households at the expense of overstating what is happening to the “average” LIHEAP income eligible household. The second statistic furnishes information on the “average” LIHEAP income eligible household at the expense of disregarding what is happening to households at either end of the distribution.

The best way to furnish information on energy burden is to use all available statistics. For example, it would be informative to show the “mean individual burden,” the “median individual burden,” and the “distribution of individual energy burdens,” for all LIHEAP income eligible households, to indicate how individual households are affected by energy costs. In addition, it would be useful to show the “mean group burden” to indicate what share of income is going to pay energy bills for the group as a whole.

However, when doing an analysis of energy burden among several groups of households, it is very difficult to present the entire spectrum of available statistics. Thus, we usually limit the analysis to a comparison of one statistic between groups. In general, if only one statistic is used, either the “mean individual burden” or the “mean group burden” is preferred, since a mean is a more complete statistic than is a median. The choice between the two means is dictated by which of the following types of analysis is being conducted:

- If funding levels are being examined, the group burden is probably more useful. This statistic furnishes information on the size of the energy bill of LIHEAP income eligible households and the portion of income for this group that is spent on energy. Using this statistic allows direct examination of the relationship between the total energy bill and total LIHEAP funding.
- If targeting decisions are being examined, the mean or median individual burden is probably more useful. These statistics furnish information on the distribution of burdens among households in a group. Using these statistics helps to target those groups where a significant number of households have high energy burdens.

## ***Projecting energy consumption and expenditures***

Projections were developed using microsimulation techniques that adjusted consumption and energy expenditures for changes in weather and prices. Consumption amounts for each household were adjusted for changes in heating degree days (HDDs) and cooling degree days (CDDs). Projected expenditures for each household were estimated as a function of projected consumption changes and actual changes in fuel prices. In order to make these projections, it was assumed that households did not change their energy use behavior as a result of weather, price, or other changes.

Consumption projections utilized end use consumption estimates that were developed with the 2005 RECS data. These estimates were based on models for each fuel, using households that had actual (not imputed) consumption records for the fuel. The models used nonlinear estimation techniques to estimate parameters that described the relationship of consumption to end uses, housing characteristics, weather, and demographics.

To develop consumption projections, heating and cooling end use estimates for Calendar Year (CY) 2005 were adjusted for weather differences between CY 2005 and FY 2008. The following equation was applied to each household in the microsimulation data file:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{FY 2008 Projected BTUs} = & (\text{CY 2005 estimated heat use} \times \text{HDD change}) + \\ & (\text{CY 2005 estimated cooling use} \times \text{CDD change}) + \\ & (\text{CY 2005 estimated water use} + \text{2005 estimated appliance use}) \end{aligned}$$

Expenditure projections were a function of projected changes in consumption and actual changes in prices. The following equations were used.

$$\text{Preliminary Expenditures} = \text{CY 2005 Expenditures} \times (\text{FY 2008 Projected Usage} \div \text{2005 Actual Usage})$$

$$\text{Final Expenditures} = \text{Preliminary Expenditures} \times \text{Price Change}$$

Table A-2 shows the national price factors that were used. A price factor consists of the ratio of the average price of a good at one point in time to that at another point in time; thus it shows the increase (if greater than one) or decrease (if less than one) from the first point in time to the second point in time. Table A-2 shows the price factors for the four major home-heating fuels from CY 2005 to FY 2008. For example, electricity prices increased by almost 18 percent from CY 2005 to FY 2008.

**Table A-2. National price factors for FY 2008**

Fuel	Price Factors <sup>1</sup> for FY 2008 Projections
Electricity	1.1782
Natural Gas	1.0540
Fuel Oil / kerosene	1.4350
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	1.6397

Expenditure data were adjusted using national price factors for FY 2008. Earlier data were based on State-level price factors. For FY 1993, State-level data did not vary much from the national average for electricity and natural gas. For electricity, price changes varied between 0.3 percent and 1.2 percent; the national average was 0.8 percent. For natural gas, price changes varied between 1.7 percent and 2.8 percent; the national average was two percent. Expenditure projections using national price data do not appear to be significantly different from those obtained using State price data.

The following pages display the 2005 RECS questionnaire; section K, which pertains to energy assistance. Also displayed are the *2008 LIHEAP Household Report* and the *2008 LIHEAP Grantee Survey*.

<sup>1</sup> Price factors were developed using price data obtained from the Energy Information Administration's *Monthly Energy Review*, March 2009, for all fuels. Electricity and natural gas consumption data used for calculating price factors are from the Energy Information Administration website ([www.eia.doe.gov](http://www.eia.doe.gov)). Fuel Oil and LPG consumption data used for calculating price factors are from the *Monthly Energy Review*, March 2009.



**Figure A-1. The 2005 RECS energy assistance questionnaire****Section K: ENERGY ASSISTANCE**

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: SECTION K—ENERGY ASSISTANCE IS TO BE ASKED ONLY OF THOSE RESPONDENTS WHO QUALIFY FOR ASSISTANCE UNDER THE LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP). ELIGIBILITY FOR LIHEAP IS DETERMINED BY EACH STATE AND IS DEPENDENT ON HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND THE HOUSEHOLD SIZE.

CAPI WILL DETERMINE IF YOU ARE TO ADMINISTER SECTION K TO THIS RESPONDENT. IF THE RESPONDENT'S HOUSEHOLD IS NOT ELIGIBLE CAPI WILL AUTOMATICALLY SKIP THESE QUESTIONS AND TAKE YOU TO SECTION L—HOUSING UNIT MEASUREMENTS.

K-1 INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: PLACE SHOW CARD 26 IN FRONT OF THE RESPONDENT. As a result of energy price increases, some households have faced challenges in paying home energy bills. The next set of questions are about the challenges you may have faced. Please look at Card 26. In the past 12 months, did you *almost every month*, *some months*, *only 1 or 2 months*, or *never* do the following because there wasn't enough money for your home energy bill?

		<u>Almost Every Month</u>	<u>Some Months</u>	<u>Only 1 or 2 Months</u>	<u>Never</u>
K-1a	SCALEA Did you worry that you wouldn't be able to pay your home energy bill? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1b	SCALEB Did you reduce your expenses for what you consider to be basic household necessities? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1c	SCALEC Did you need to borrow from a friend or relative to pay your home energy bill? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1d	SCALED Did you skip paying your home energy bill or pay less than your whole home energy bill? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1e	SCALEE Did you have a supplier of your electric or home heating service threaten to disconnect your electricity or home heating fuel service, or discontinue making fuel deliveries? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1f	SCALEF Did you close off part of your home because you could not afford to heat or cool it? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1g	SCALEG Did you keep your home at a temperature that you felt was unsafe or unhealthy at any time of the year? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1h	SCALEH Did you leave your home for part of the day because it was too hot or too cold? .....	1	2	3	4
K-1i	SCALEI Did you use your kitchen stove or oven to provide heat? .....	1	2	3	4

K-2 ENERGYAID There is a home energy assistance program that helps people pay for their heating, cooling and other home energy costs and/or repair or replacement of their heating/cooling equipment. During the past 12 months did anyone in your household receive energy assistance?

Yes ..... 1  
No ..... 0

K-2a [If ENERGYAID=Yes] AIDADDRESS Did you receive energy assistance at this address?

Yes..... 1  
 No ..... 0

K-3 [If FUELHEAT<>99 and DNTHEAT<>2] **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your main source of heat, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
K-3a NOPYFIX Your heating system was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement? .....	1	0
K-3a1 [If NOPYFIX=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? .....	1	0
K-3b [If ELWARM<>Yes and UGWARM<>Yes NOPYFL] You <i>ran out</i> of fuel oil, kerosene, propane (bottled gas), coal, or wood because you were <i>unable</i> to pay for a delivery? .....	1	0
K-3b1 [If NOPYFL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFLREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? .....	1	0
K-3c NOPYEL The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill? .....	1	0
K-3c1 [If NOPYEL=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? .....	1	0
K-3d [If UGWARM=Yes] NOPYGA The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your gas service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill? .....	1	0
K-3d1 [If NOPYGA=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYGAREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore heating of your home? .....	1	0

K-4 [If AIRCOND=Yes} **Was there ever a time during the past 12 months when you wanted to use your air-conditioner, but could not, for one or more of the following reasons:**

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
K-4a NOPYFIXAC Your air-conditioner was <i>broken</i> and you were <i>unable</i> to pay for its repair or replacement? .....	1	0
K-4a1 [If NOPYFIXAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYFIXACREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home? .....	1	0
K-4b NOPYELAC The utility company <i>discontinued</i> your electric service because you were <i>unable</i> to pay your bill? .....	1	0
K-4b1 [If NOPYELAC=Yes and ENERGYAID=Yes] NOPYELREST Did receiving energy assistance help you to restore cooling of your home? .....	1	0

K-5 [If NOPYEL=Yes or NOPYELAC=Yes, Skip to Question K-7] SOMEPY **In the past 12 months, has there been a time when your household did not pay the full amount due for an electric bill?**

Yes ..... 1  
 No ..... 0

**K-6 NOPY In the past 12 months was your electricity ever discontinued because you were unable to pay your electric bill?**

Yes ..... 1  
 No ..... 0

**K-6a [If NOPY=Yes] MTHSNOPY In which months was your electricity discontinued? (Mark all that apply.)**

January ..... 1	July.....7
February ..... 2	August.....8
March ..... 3	September .....9
April ..... 4	October .....10
May.....5	November .....11
June ..... 6	December .....12

**K-6b [If NOPY=Yes] NTIMEWOEL How many separate times were you without electricity because your electric service was discontinued?**

Enter the number of times.....

**K-6c [If NOPY=Yes] NDAYSWOEL Altogether, how many days were you without electricity in the past 12 months because your electric service was discontinued?**

Enter the number of whole days .....

**INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF THE NUMBER OF DAYS IS LESS THAN ONE FULL DAY, ENTER "999" AS THE RESPONSE.**

**K-7 IVCOMMK INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: RECORD ANY INFORMATION HERE ABOUT ENERGY ASSISTANCE RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSING UNIT THAT MIGHT PROVIDE CLARIFICATION TO THE RESPONDENT'S ANSWERS.**

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# LIHEAP Report to Congress for Fiscal Year 2008: Appendix A

**Figure A-2. LIHEAP Household Report (Long Format) for FY 2008**

OMB Control No. 0970-0060

## LIHEAP Household Report--Federal Fiscal Year 2008--Long Format

Expiration Date: Pending OMB Approval

Grantee Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* is for use by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and insular areas with annual LIHEAP allotments of \$200,000 or more. This Federal Report provides data on both LIHEAP recipient and applicant households for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008, the period of October 1, 2007 - September 30, 2008. The Report consists of the following sections: (1) **Recommended Long Format for LIHEAP Assisted Households** and (2) **Recommended Format for LIHEAP Applicant Households**. Data on assisted households are included in the Department's annual *LIHEAP Report to Congress*. The data are also used in measuring targeting performance under the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. As the reported data are aggregated, the information in this report is not considered to be confidential.

There are two types of data: (1) **required** data which must be reported under the LIHEAP statute and (2) **requested** data which are optional, in response to House Report 103-483 and Senate Report 103-251. Both the *LIHEAP Household Report--Long Format* (the Excel file name is *hhsrptst.xls*) and the instructions on completing the Report (the Word file name is *hhrptins.doc*) can be downloaded in the Forms sections of the Office of Community Services' LIHEAP web site at: [www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/grantee\\_forms/index.html#household\\_report](http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/liheap/grantee_forms/index.html#household_report). The spreadsheet is page protected in order to keep the format uniform. The items requiring a response are not page protected. However, other areas of the spreadsheet cannot be modified. For example, the number of assisted and applicant households can not be entered. Each total will be calculated automatically for each type of assistance by a formula when the poverty level data are entered.

Do the data below include estimated figures? No ☐ Yes ☐ Mark "X" in the second column below for each type of assistance that has at least one estimated data entry.

### 1. RECOMMENDED LONG FORMAT FOR LIHEAP ASSISTED HOUSEHOLDS

Type of assistance	Mark "X" to indicate estimated data	Number of assisted households	REQUIRED DATA					At least one member who is			REQUESTED DATA	
			2007 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					60 years or older	Disabled	Age 5 years or under	At least one member who is	
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty				Age 2 years or under	Age 3 years through 5 years
Heating		0										
Cooling		0										
Winter/year round crisis		0										
Summer crisis		0										
Other crisis (specify)		0										
Weatherization		0										

### 2. RECOMMENDED FORMAT FOR LIHEAP APPLICANT HOUSEHOLDS (regardless of whether assisted)

REQUIRED DATA								
Type of assistance	Mark "x" to indicate estimated data	Number of applicant households	2007 HHS Poverty Guideline interval, based on gross income and household size					
			Under 75% poverty	75%-100% poverty	101%-125% poverty	126%-150% poverty	Over 150% poverty	Income data unavailable
Heating		0						
Cooling		0						
Winter/year round crisis		0						
Summer crisis		0						
Other crisis (specify)		0						
Weatherization		0						

**Note:** Include any notes below for section 1 or 2 (indicate which section, type of assistance, and item the note is referencing):

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## B. Performance Measurement

This Appendix describes ACF's approach to LIHEAP performance measurement, including its performance goals and measures, as well as current statistics on program performance.

### *Performance goals*

ACF has focused its annual performance goals on targeting the availability of LIHEAP heating assistance to vulnerable low income households. In addition, ACF has set an annual efficiency goal based on administrative costs.

ACF's current annual LIHEAP performance objectives are to:

- Increase the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member 60 years or older;
- Maintain the recipient targeting index score of LIHEAP households having at least one member five years or younger; and
- Increase the program efficiency by reducing administrative costs spent in relation to the number of recipients served.

### *Performance measures*

ACF has developed the following set of performance measures:

- **Reciprocity targeting indices:** ACF uses reciprocity targeting indices for households with an elderly member and households with a young child. The indices are used to track how well the program targets these two vulnerable households. The index values range from zero to infinity. An index value less than 100, at 100, or greater than 100 determines whether the target group is being inadequately served, adequately served, or above adequately served, respectively, in relation to the total LIHEAP income eligible population.<sup>1</sup>
- **Efficiency measure:** ACF's efficiency measure focuses on the ratio of the number of households receiving LIHEAP assistance (numerator) to state LIHEAP administrative costs (denominator). An increase in the ratio indicates an increase in program efficiency through a greater number of LIHEAP households being served at a lower administrative cost, regardless of its effects on the extent to which LIHEAP benefits increase the affordability of home energy costs. The LIHEAP statute limits LIHEAP grantees' administrative costs to 10 percent of the funds payable.

The LIHEAP performance measures are based on two data sources: (1) the CPS ASEC and States' *LIHEAP Household Report*. (See Appendix A for more information on these data sources.)

### *Performance measurement data*

Table B-1 shows the LIHEAP reciprocity targeting performance measures from FY 2003 through FY 2008. The first column in the table restates the performance goal. The second column shows the fiscal

<sup>1</sup> The reciprocity targeting indices serve as a proxy for whether LIHEAP is safeguarding the health and safety of low income households that are vulnerable to the effects of inadequate home energy.

year. The third column shows the performance targets to be reached and the fourth column shows the targeting index scores that were actually achieved. In FY 2003, LIHEAP began collecting data on these three measures, and set baseline targets. A baseline is a benchmark used as a basis for comparison.

For measure 1A, LIHEAP consistently has not targeted benefits to LIHEAP income eligible households with an elderly member—insofar as LIHEAP has not caused households with an elderly member to make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than such households make up of LIHEAP eligible households. In FY 2008, the targeting of these households decreased slightly.

For measure 1B, LIHEAP consistently has targeted benefits to income eligible households with a young child—insofar as LIHEAP has caused households with a young child to make up a greater percentage of LIHEAP recipients than they do of LIHEAP eligible households. Despite this, the targeting index for such households has, for unknown reasons, undergone consistent decreases over the past years.

For measure 1C, LIHEAP decreased its cost efficiency performance and did not reach the FY 2008 performance target.

**Table B-1. Federal LIHEAP performance measures reported for FY 2003 - FY 2008**

Performance Measures	Fiscal Year	Target	Result
1A. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member 60 years or older compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 08	96	76
	FY 07	94	78
	FY 06	92	74
	FY 05	84	79
	FY 04	82	78
	FY 03	Baseline	79
1B. Increase the targeting index of LIHEAP recipient households having at least one member five years or younger compared to non-vulnerable LIHEAP recipient households.	FY 08	122	110
	FY 07	122	110
	FY 06	122	114
	FY 05	122	113
	FY 04	122	115
	FY 03	Baseline	122
1C. Increase the ratio of LIHEAP households assisted (heating, cooling, crisis, and weatherization assistance) per \$100 of LIHEAP administrative costs.	FY 08	3.88	3.04
	FY 07	3.81	3.59
	FY 06	3.74	2.95
	FY 05	3.67	3.69
	FY 04	Baseline	3.67

LIHEAP did not meet its FY 2008 performance goals for targeting heating assistance to young child and elderly households; nor its FY 2008 cost efficiency performance goal. Nevertheless, LIHEAP was targeting effectively heating assistance to young child households (though not elderly households), but to a lesser extent than in FY 2006.



Also, ACF continues its multi-year process to identify and implement actual LIHEAP outcome measures instead of using reciprocity targeting of vulnerable households as a health and safety proxy. In this regard, ACF continues to work with its Performance Measures Work Group (PMWG) that was established in the summer of 2008. The PMWG is composed of State LIHEAP Directors to assist OCS in building consensus among the States in developing outcome-oriented performance measures.

Finally, ACF is exploring whether ACF's *Home Energy Insecurity Scale* (HEIS) can be demonstrated to be a reliable, valid and robust single measure of the effects of LIHEAP assistance on the home energy needs of low income households. The *LIHEAP Insecurity Study*, contained within the *LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008*, presents an exploratory analysis of the HEIS.

## C. LIHEAP Reference Guide

This appendix serves as a guide to the following information: LIHEAP information memoranda and LIHEAP action transmittals issued by the Division of Energy Assistance in FY 2008; special studies published as part of the annual LIHEAP reports to Congress; and FY 2008 training and technical assistance (T&TA) activities.

### ***FY 2008 LIHEAP information memoranda***

The following Federal LIHEAP information memoranda were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2008:

<b>Transmittal No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject<sup>1</sup></b>
IM-2008-01	11/13/07	LIHEAP Allotments from the FY 2007 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund-FIRST AND SECOND DISTRIBUTIONS
IM-2008-02	1/15/08	Renewal of OMB Approval for Quarterly Allocation Estimates, Form ACF-535
IM-2008-03	3/6/08	Request for comments on extension of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) approval for the LIHEAP Application Requirements/Model Plan
IM-2008-04	3/13/08	Collaboration Efforts with the ACF Office of Head Start ("OHS")
IM-2008-05	3/20/08	State Median Income Estimates for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2008 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in Federal Fiscal Year 2009 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2008-06	3/21/08	2008 HHS Poverty Guidelines for Optional Use in Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008 LIHEAP Programs and Mandatory Use in FFY 2009 LIHEAP Programs
IM-2008-07	3/31/08	Model Plan Application for LIHEAP Funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 (All Applications due September 2, 2008)
IM-2008-08	4/8/08	LIHEAP Allocations for FY 2008
IM-2008-09	4/9/08	LIHEAP Allocations from the FY 2008 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund-\$450 MILLION DISTRIBUTION on JANUARY 16, 2008
IM-2008-10	4/10/08	LIHEAP Allocations from the FY 2008 Energy Emergency Contingency Fund-\$40 MILLION DISTRIBUTION on FEBRUARY 22, 2008

<sup>1</sup> As presented here, the subject of each memorandum is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

IM-2008-11	4/14/08	Three Year LIHEAP Compliance Review Monitoring Schedule: FY 2008 through FY 2010
IM-2008-12	5/14/08	LIHEAP Report to Congress for Federal Fiscal Year 2005
IM-2008-13	8/18/08	Non-funding of Leveraging and REACH Programs in FY 2008
IM-2008-14	9/16/08	Availability of LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for Fiscal Year 2006

### ***FY 2008 LIHEAP action transmittals***

The following Federal LIHEAP action transmittals were distributed to LIHEAP grantees in FY 2008:

<b>Transmittal No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject<sup>2</sup></b>
AT-2008-01	11/30/07	Revision to Previously Issued Guidance Regarding Financial Reporting Requirement for All LIHEAP Grantees - SF 269A
AT-2008-02	11/30/07	LIHEAP Grantee Survey for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2007
AT-2008-03	4/25/08	Long-Term LIHEAP Outcome Performance Measures
AT-2008-04	6/12/08	State-Level Reciprocity Targeting Index Scores and Rankings for Elderly and Young Child LIHEAP Households for FY 2006 Heating Assistance
AT-2008-05	6/27/08	Carryover and Reallotment Report
AT-2008-06	7/17/08	Estimates of Quarterly Obligations for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
AT-2008-07	7/24/08	State and Tribal LIHEAP Application Requirements for FY 2009 and Deadline for All Applications of September 2, 2008
AT-2008-08	7/28/08	Submission of leveraging reports on FY 2008 leveraging activities, in order to qualify for FY 2009 leveraging incentive fund grant awards, and amendment of FY 2008 LIHEAP plans as necessary to add information on leveraging carried out in FY 2008
AT-2008-09	7/29/08	LIHEAP Household Report for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2008
AT-2008-10	8/1/08	Correct Mailing Address for FY 2009 LIHEAP Grant Award Package
AT-2008-11	8/4/08	Effective Procedures for Increasing LIHEAP Program Efficiency

<sup>2</sup> As presented here, the subject of each transmittal is that which was published under the SUBJECT heading of that document.

## ***Special studies***

ACF funded a special set of questions for low income households responding to the 2005 RECS. Those questions collected information on residential and home energy-related problems faced by low income households. This section presents information on a study commissioned by ACF to conduct an exploratory analysis of the RECS data.<sup>3</sup>

The purpose of the study was to conduct an exploratory analysis of the 2005 RECS data to develop a better understanding of the performance of the survey questions and to develop new information on the Energy Insecurity<sup>4</sup> of low income households, including:

- Levels and Types of Energy Insecurity – Estimation of the rate at which low income households face various types of energy problems;
- Factors Related to Energy Insecurity – An analysis of the factors associated with energy problems; and
- Performance of the Home Energy Insecurity Scale – An assessment of the performance of the Home Energy Insecurity Scale in measuring the impacts of energy costs on low income households.

The final report of this study is in section V of the LIHEAP Home Energy Notebook for FY 2008. A copy of the Notebook may be requested online at: [http://faq.acf.hhs.gov/cgi-bin/liheap.cfg/php/enduser/ask.php?p\\_sid=Mqh68N8k&p\\_accessibility=0&p\\_redirect=&p\\_lva=&p\\_sp=&p\\_li=](http://faq.acf.hhs.gov/cgi-bin/liheap.cfg/php/enduser/ask.php?p_sid=Mqh68N8k&p_accessibility=0&p_redirect=&p_lva=&p_sp=&p_li=)

## ***Training and technical assistance projects for FY 2008***

Section 2609A of the LIHEAP statute authorized the Secretary to set aside up to \$300,000 each year for training and technical assistance (T&TA) projects. T&TA projects can be provided through grants, contracts, or jointly financed by cooperative agreements with States, public agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. For FY 2008, \$291,811 was available, in part, for the following T&TA activities:

- **Operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse:** Costs of extending an existing contract and awarding of a new contract to the National Center for Appropriate Technology (NCAT) to continue operation of the LIHEAP Clearinghouse (\$252,029);
- **Analysis of RECS Consistency:** Costs of awarding a new contract to APPRISE, Inc. to compare the data from the 2005 RECS to that of the 2001 RECS (\$4,752);
- **National Energy and Utility Affordability Conference (NEUAC):** Fees for registering OCS' staff to attend the annual NEUAC (\$4,050);
- **Outside Consultant's Presentation:** Costs of inviting an outside consultant to present a proposed method to measure extreme temperatures (\$523); and
- **Official Travel:** Cost of sending OCS staff to (1) on-site compliance reviews in South Carolina, Wyoming, Washington, and Oregon; (2) the NEUAC; and (3) one additional conference (\$29,869).

<sup>3</sup> *LIHEAP Special Study of the 2005 Residential Energy Consumption Survey – Dimensions of Energy Insecurity for Low Income Households*, February 2010, prepared by APPRISE Incorporated under contract #DE-AM01-04EI41006.

<sup>4</sup> In the literature, Energy Insecurity is defined as the "lack of consistent access to enough of the kinds of energy needed for a healthy and safe life in the geographic area where a household is located." (Cook et al., A Brief Indicator of Energy Security: Associations with Food Security, Child Health, and Child Development in US Infants and Toddlers. *Pediatrics*; Oct 2008, 122; e867-e875.)